

COMMENT OF THE DAY.

Labour's Choice

THERE is an element of good sense in the compromise resolution of the Labour Party National Executive on German rearmament. For the reason that the Executive has moved away from outright support to a policy more in keeping with the present uncertainty over the German problem, it is likely to have much more appeal than the old resolution. There is no basic change in the Executive's attitude; it still believes in rearmament. But when the Trade Union Congress at Brighton earlier this month demonstrated how much feeling had changed on the question, the National Executive had to rephrase its attitude in a way that would ensure the continued support of the conservative-right wing and at the same time not alienate those who fear that an armed Germany will create new tensions in Europe. Now the defeat of the EDC and the forthcoming nine-nation talks in London on Germany and European defence gave the National Executive its cue: if the Governments of Europe and Great Britain have to meet to formulate new plans for West Germany's future, why shouldn't the Socialist parties of these countries meet to determine their attitude on the same questions?

BUT will the new resolution appeal to the majority? The Benites are, of course, opposed to it. They say there can be no compromise on the question of rearmament. They explained their attitude fully in a pamphlet entitled "It Need Not Happen" published three months ago. It offered as the alternative to German rearmament a disarmament but united Germany, assuming that the Russians would agree to the dismantling of the East German regime by free elections. The left-wingers rejected the view that there could be rearmament and negotiation—it must be either one or the other. The inference was that if Germany was rearmament, peaceful co-existence would be impossible.

THE National Executive resolution has been phrased in such a way that it should appeal to the majority of the six million party members who will be represented at Scarborough, for these reasons: it is non-committal, it recognises the generally agreed principle (even if it is a trifle platitudinous) that Germany should have sovereignty and therefore the rights of a sovereign nation, but that rearmament should be effected in such a way that there would be no possibility of a resurgence of militarism at some later stage. It even agrees with the Benites that there must be free elections for a united Germany. But there is an important difference between the views of the two wings of the party. The National Executive want sovereignty and rearmament before German unity. Like most Western statesmen, the Executive believe that unity and also peaceful co-existence are only possible when the armed might of the Communist countries is counter-balanced by a similar strength on the Western side. The Benites ridicule this argument. Only while Western Germany remains unarmed, they say, is there any hope of unity and co-existence. Germany therefore must not be rearmament. Much is at stake in the Scarborough vote this week. A vote against rearmament is also a rejection of the policies of Mr Attlee and the present leadership. It is also a vote against a principle which has been the keystone of British and American policy for Europe for the last four years.

FERRY DISASTER IN JAPAN

1,000 Feared Dead SHIP OVERTURNS IN TYPHOON

155 Survivors Rescued: Four Other Ships Sink

Tokyo, Sept. 27. More than 1,000 persons were feared drowned in typhoon-tossed seas off Hakodate, northern Japan, this morning.

A train-carrying ferry, with about 1,200 passengers aboard, overturned last night. By mid-morning the authorities had reports of only 155 persons rescued and 422 bodies had been recovered.

The 4,335-ton ferry Doya Maru dragged her moorings at or off Hakodate, the ferry terminal port in Hokkaido, across Tsugaru Straits. She struck rocks and capsized.

The National Railways reported that four Honshu-Hokkaido ferries were sunk and six made unnavigable as a result of the storm which overturned the Doya Maru.

Only four of the fleet were ashore one body after another.

Most of the National Railway Corporation's Hokkaido executives were lost on the Doya Maru. Passengers on the Doya Maru included 52 Americans. Details were awaited at United States military headquarters. "At mid-morning nine soldiers' bodies had been recovered plus that of one male civilian employee of the United States Army plus two female."

Grim Parties

Grim parties of officials, doctors and ambulance attendants this morning waited on Hakodate beach while waves, still mountainous, slowly brought

ashore one body after another.

Comparatively few survivors were able to swim to safety through the surf after being washed from the Doya Maru's decks. The ship's second mate survived and said the Doya Maru's anchor chain had broken. The ship first pitched to port, then swung over to starboard before overturning.

Worst Disaster

Already the captain had ordered all passengers on deck, but in the wind and high seas few had a chance.

National Railway Corporation officials said the sinking of the Doya Maru, one of their train

ferries connecting Honshu with Hokkaido, was Japan's worst transportation disaster.

First reports said the Doya Maru had started from Hakodate at 1000 hours yesterday evening. Outside Hakodate harbour she found the storm-tossed heavy and anchored.

The storm's death toll was growing this morning as authorities reported crewmen missing from freight ferries. Officials said today only eight out of 75 crewmen of the 2,811-ton freighter ferry, Tokachi Maru, had been saved.

The Hitaka Maru, 2,932 tons, also sank off Hakodate. Details about two other freight ferries were awaited.

WEATHER FORECASTER'S ERROR

A miscalculation by weather forecasters was blamed for the disaster which came late last night after the vessel battled against mountainous seas whipped by typhoon Marie's 118-mile per hour gusts.

Reports reaching Tokyo said that according to original predictions the winds would not be strong enough to hamper seriously a ship of the Doya Maru's size and the vessel put out to sea, only to be trapped by the pounding waves.

Survivors of the ferry boat disaster told a terrifying story of confusion and hysteria in a dark night of gale waves and howling winds that washed old women and children overboard. They said the ferry's engine apparently failed and it could not hold to its anchored position in the shelter of the breakwater.

Pulling its anchor in the gale, it drifted out into the strait where howling winds and high seas overturned it.

Bodies and survivors were washed onto the beach. Those who reached shore alive wandered about looking and calling for relatives.

Some old couples had tied themselves together with strings of their life jackets. Their bodies were washed ashore together.

Panic Below Decks

Survivors told how panic-stricken passengers, trapped in cabins and saloons below decks, fought to get out through narrow companionways leading to the deck.

Before many could scramble out from below, the ship heeled over on its starboard side which hit the water with a mighty splash.

All those caught below deck were drowned.

Miss Asa Sato, 37, who barely succeeded in swimming to shore, described the scene. "There was a terrible sound and the ferry turned over," she said. "I broke open a window in the third-class quarters and jumped into the sea. I swam frantically and reached shore. The third class quarters were practically filled with water when I escaped and I think those who stayed behind were all drowned."

Third Typhoon

The raging typhoon, third to hit Japan this month, inflicted heavy casualties and damage. Powerful winds fanned a small fire into a giant holocaust last night, destroying or damaging 2,900 houses in the town of Iwami in Hokkaido.

Press reports said 65 were missing and 572 were injured as typhoon Marie slammed into the Japanese islands.

In Iwauchi County in Hokkaido, the typhoon fanned the flames of a village fire which almost completely wiped out the 4,500 houses of the village.

Reuter, United Press and France-Press.

No World War III If We Keep THE Bomb

Sydney, Sept. 26. Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Slessor, said today that if Britain and the United States kept their hands on atomic and hydrogen bombs, a third world war would not occur.

The Pope Better

Castelgandolfo, Sept. 26. Pope Plus XII appeared well along the road to recovery from his latest series of illnesses and general fatigue today when he bestowed an apostolic benediction on 10,000 cheering pilgrims from the balcony of his summer residence. Earlier, the 78-year-old Pontiff received in a hall of the Papal Palace a smaller group of pilgrims from all over Europe. Repeating his brief, informal remarks in English, Italian, German, French and Spanish, the Pope told his listeners that he wished he could greet them all individually.—United Press.

A Private Escaped From The Tower!

London, Sept. 26. The British authorities said today an Army private escaped from the Tower of London yesterday, thus succeeding where a line of famous prisoners, from Sir Walter Raleigh to Rudolf Hess, failed.

The man's moment of glory was brief. A London bobby seized him in a street less than two hours after he escaped and less than a mile from the Tower. Spoken for by Scotland Yard and the War Office, confirmed that the soldier, a member of the Royal Fusiliers unit at the Tower, was being held on a charge of being absent without leave when he gave his guards the slip. It was enough, to put the authorities on edge.

England's priceless Crown Jewels are kept at the Tower, protected by a battalion of guardsmen with the help of constables, and the 1,000-year-old stronghold, on the bank of the Thames in the heart of London, is one of the most heavily guarded places in Britain.—United Press.

Baby-sitter Murdered

Springfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 26. An unknown assailant stabbed to death a 14-year-old baby-sitter and one of the two babies she was watching early today, leaving the police baffled for a motive in the crime.

This Western Massachusetts city was shocked by the third and fourth murders of the year as the bodies of Lynn Ann Smith and a four-year-old Stephen Childers were found by the boy's parents as they returned home early this morning. The police found their 14-year-old baby-sitter, Robert, stabbed in his bed in a rear bedroom.—United Press.

Roman Statue Found In London

London, Sept. 26. A Roman statue, representing the bust of a young man, was discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Mithras, which was uncovered recently in the City of London during excavations on a building site.

Suez Canal 'Hitch'

London, Sept. 26. Mr. Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is to fly to Cairo on Tuesday to join in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for Britain's evacuation of the Suez Canal base.

UK Official Flying To Cairo

London, Sept. 26. Mr. Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is to fly to Cairo on Tuesday to join in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for Britain's evacuation of the Suez Canal base.

The Foreign Office announced today only 24 hours after stating that Mr. Nutting would be in the British delegation to the nine-nation conference on German rearmament this week. The Government's sudden decision to send Mr. Nutting to Cairo surprised diplomatic quarters here. It is believed that the last phase of the negotiations has produced some unexpected though minor difficulties.

Official sources indicated that Mr. Nutting was going to Cairo to meet the need for a British Minister to be on the spot to take final decisions. They said there were no serious last minute complications and that it was hoped the full agreement would be signed within a week of Mr. Nutting's arrival.

A spokesman for Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian Prime Minister, said tonight "we hope a quick signing of the Suez Canal agreement will follow Mr. Anthony Nutting's arrival here on Tuesday."—Reuter.

Mr Yoshida In Canada

Vancouver, Sept. 26. Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida arrived at the international airport in Vancouver, B.C., at 1032 a.m. (1932 GMT) today to begin a 50-day goodwill tour of six nations. The 76-year-old Japanese leader was met at the airport by Fisheries Minister, Mr. James A. Sinclair, retiring Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Mr. R. W. Mayhew and the Ambassador-designate to Japan Mr. Thomas C. Davis.

Also welcoming Mr. Yoshida was Japanese Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Koto Matsuda and the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Esler Dening who is en route to Tokyo to assume his post.

Volcano Becomes Violent

Auckland, Sept. 26. Mount Ngauruhoe, entering another spectacular stage in its biggest eruption, is now hurling showers of ash and rock from its crater at short intervals. At Taumarunui, 30 miles north, detonations from the volcano sound like thunder. The police, these reports, said windows have been rattling and trees have been blown down. At Otago, 57 miles away, houses have been blown down. China and Russia.

DR EDITH SUMMERSKILL ANNOUNCES:

Malenkov, Chou En-lai Invited To Britain

Scarborough, Yorkshire, Sept. 26. Dr Edith Summerskill, Vice-Chairman of the Labour Party and a member of the recent Labour delegation which toured Russia and China, said tonight she had invited Mr Georgi Malenkov and Mr Chou En-lai to Britain next year.

Dr Summerskill said neither Mr Malenkov nor Mr Chou declined the invitation. "Mr Malenkov said with a twinkle in his eye, 'If I agree could you promise me a visit.'"

IMMENSE TASK

He said there was an immense task before Britain in this regard because "I think in this country we are comparatively free from some of the emotionalisms which afflict other countries."

Dr Summerskill told a Labour Party rally of 2,000 people she asked the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Hayter, if he would issue a visa for Mr Malenkov and "so solemnly assured us he would."

Attlee's Speech

The leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr Clement Attlee, said today it was now time to bring "People's China" into the United Nations.

"We think the present Chinese Government should occupy that seat assigned to her in the United Nations," he said.

Addressing the rally after Dr Summerskill, Mr Attlee said there was a case for postponement while the Korean war was going on. Now was the time to bring her in.

He also said: "Either you are going to have co-existence or you will have war."

"The opposite of co-existence, I suppose, would be co-death," he said. "If you have another World War, with hydrogen bombs, you are going to break down civilisation. What we saw in Moscow, convinced us of the possibility of co-existence."

CO-EXISTENCE POSSIBLE

Mr Attlee said: "I do not suppose for a moment we were able to convince the rulers of Russia that our free social democracy is better than their totalitarianism any more than they would convince us. The most we could do there is to try and persuade people that although there are these differences, there is the possibility of co-existence."

Mr Attlee said in China there was autocratic rule but by common consent it was a very honest rule. He said the Communist Government was "performing things for the people that had never been done before."

they had a civil war and they won it. They drove General Chiang Kai-shek and the other gang—a pretty corrupt gang—off the Chinese mainland into Formosa where they are protected by another power."

Mr Attlee said he did not believe the Chinese government was a Russian puppet and that more effort should be made to arrive at a peaceful solution of world problems.

Anti-Nazi Protest March

Scarborough, Sept. 26. Men dressed as Nazi Storm troopers wearing steel helmets and jackboots marched at the head of a procession of about 200 women and children through the streets here tonight as delegates arrived from the British Labour Party conference which opens here on Monday.

At the rear of the procession, women carried a banner saying "Don't arm the Nazis." Others carried crosses with the names "Anschultz," "Belsen" and "Buchenwald" attached to them.—Reuter.

STRIIVING DESPERATELY

The Labour Party's 38th annual delegate conference opens today with Socialist official leaders striving desperately to avert defeat on their policy of "arms for West Germany."

Conference endorsement or rejection of this policy, which has caused the biggest Labour clash of many years, is likely to hinge on a relative handful of votes out of a total poll of more than six million.

(Contd. on back page, Col. 2)

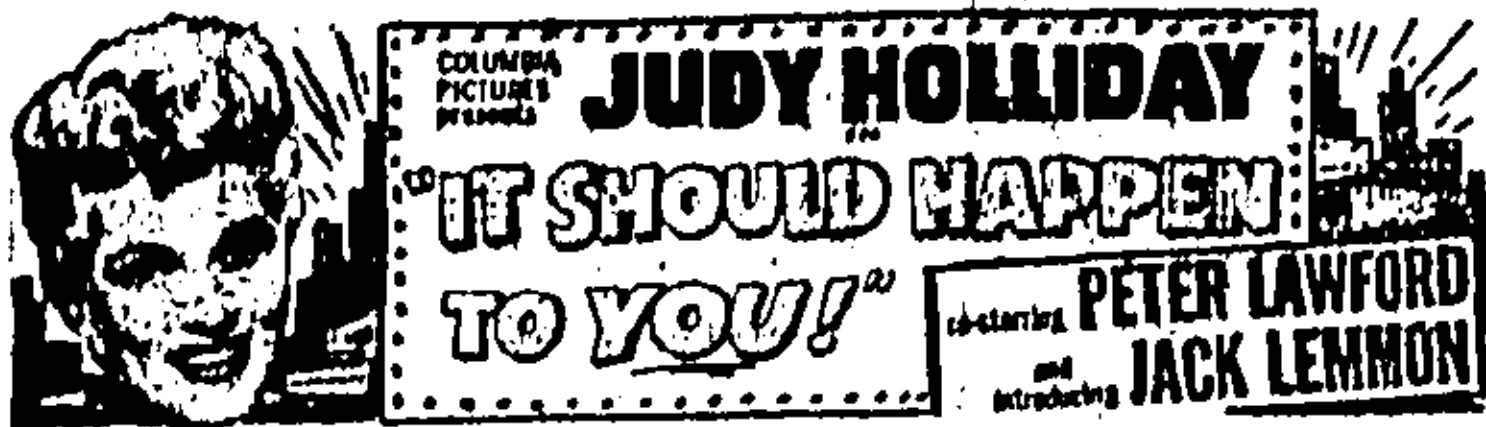
CADBURY'S
Delicious Chocolate

"I am Mr. Dairy Milk
I have arrived
Meet me in the shop"

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

SHOWING TO-DAY



ON WIDE SCREEN AT KING'S & PRINCESS

COMMENCING THURSDAY AT
KING'S • PRINCESS • EMPIRE!

At Regular Prices! Booking Now Open!



Tel. 73515 Tel. 50333

TO DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A new era in entertainment!
Thrill After Thrill

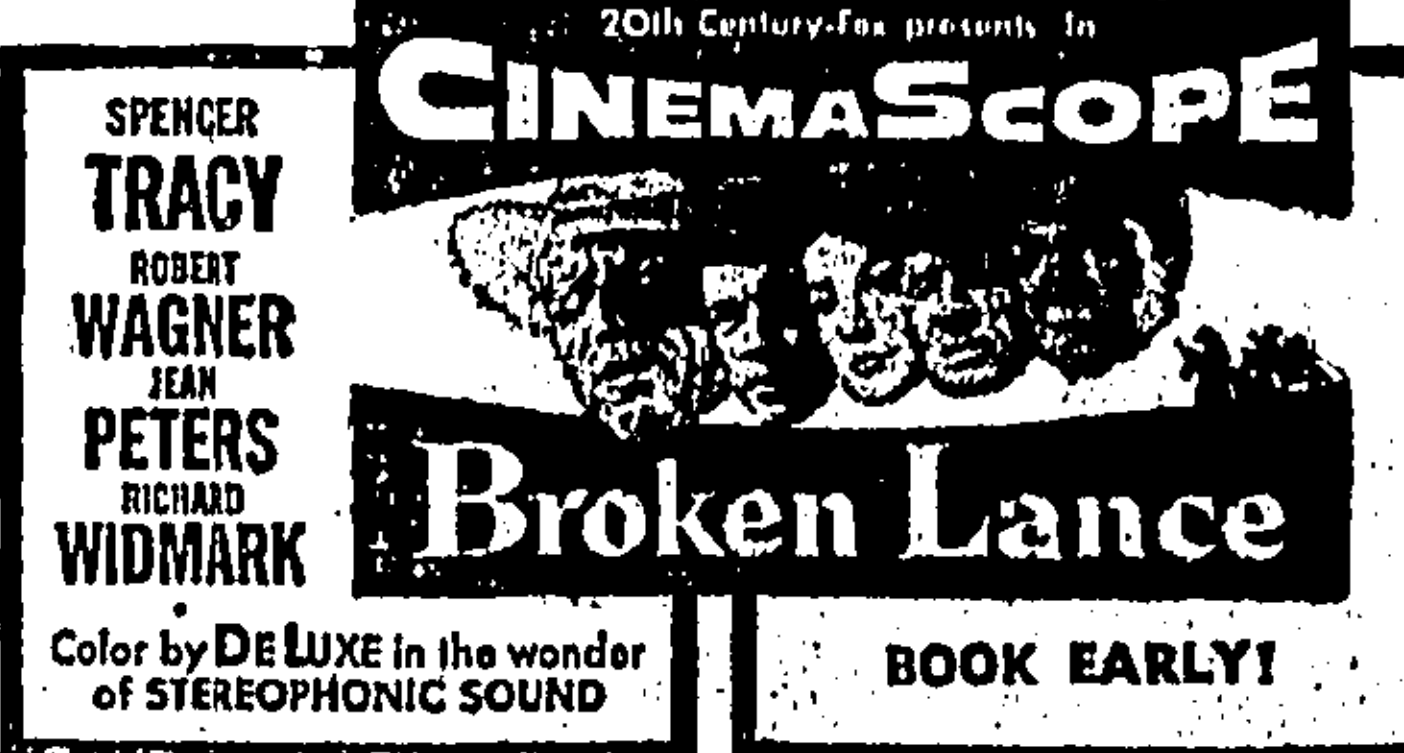
THE BEST INDIAN PICTURE EVER PRODUCED

COMING SOON



ROXY & BROADWAY

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.The first motion picture photographed with the
newly-perfected Anamorphic camera lenses in
CINEMASCOPEADDED ATTRACTION! CinemaScope Short Subject
"NEW HORIZONS" in Technicolor
A breathless tour of Paris and inspiring view crossing
the Alps.TO-DAY ONLY **STAR** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.THE SCREEN 'GREATEST COMEDY CLASSIC'
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in

"Tillie's Punctured Romance"

with Charlie Chas. • Marie Dressler • Mabel Normand
ALSO: "MONTMARTRE" in Technicolor

TO-MORROW: Henry Fonda & Annabella in

"WINGS OF THE MORNING"

DISARMAMENT PLAN

No Indications That
U.S. And Russia Will
Break Deadlock

Washington, Sept. 26.

High American officials said today that they saw nothing to indicate that the United States and Russia could break their deadlock over President Eisenhower's atom-for-peace plan.

They anticipate that the next big test of the Soviet position in the United Nations will show no change in Russia's demands that atomic weapons be outlawed first.

The width of the American-Soviet split was revealed on Saturday with publication of all the written communications exchanged by the two countries in nine months of secret negotiation.

The United States views the President's plan as a "modest" start that could lead to world disarmament if the Russians would keep step with sincere co-operation. But this government has no faith in what it described as "paper promises" that the Russians would not use atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

WORLD OPINION

With publication of the documents, each side in effect appealed to world opinion.

Officials here conceded there was propaganda in the Russian position. They said it unacceptably looked attractive to many people in the world who feared a war of super-weapons between East and West. But these officials insisted that the Soviet proposal for a disarmament agreement was "not safe." In one of the documents, the United States said it was ready to back "any effective plan for disarmament." It added, however, that it was not ready to trade its atomic arsenal for a promise "which can be broken without notice."

The United States already has announced that it is going ahead with other nations on the President's plan to share some atomic materials for peaceful purposes. If the programme moves along successfully, there is a chance Russia might join it later. But American officials are pessimistic about even that possibility.—United Press.

U.N. Patrols
Stopped By
Israelis

Jerusalem, Sept. 26.

Major-General E. L. Burns, Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Commission in Palestine, said today he would not object to Israeli liaison officers accompanying his observers on patrols.

Israel ordered border units last week not to allow United Nations observers to carry out patrols unless they were accompanied by Israeli officers.

U.N. POSITION

General Burns explained the United Nations' position regarding patrols on both sides of the demarcation line and said the difference of opinion with Israel was a legal one. He reaffirmed the Security Council's authority to supervise the maintenance of the cease-fire agreement pending a final peace settlement and said he was sending a report to the Council on the stopping of UN patrols by Israeli Army units. He warned that the Israeli attitude was interpreted by the outside world as an indication of concealment of aggressive intentions.—Reuters & United Press.

SETTLERS KILLED

Jerusalem, Sept. 26.

Israeli settlers in the northern and southern Negev were ordered today to "carry arms even when working in your own farmyards" following the killing of two settlers and wounding of two others last night in the southern Negev.

Israeli military authorities alleged that well-trained armed Arab bands, commanded by Egyptian officers, are roaming the Negev desert hiding by day and attacking Israeli settlements, communications and vital water pipelines by night before withdrawing across the armistice line into the Egyptian-held Gaza strip.—Reuters.



Mrs. Pandit, first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly (left), with the wife of the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Kher. Picture was taken at London Airport where Mrs. Pandit landed on her way back to New York.—Reutersphoto.

TALKS TO OBTAIN MORE AID

French Threat To
Withdraw
Indo-China Force

Washington, Sept. 26.

French and American officials open high-level talks here tomorrow on France's threat to withdraw 170,000 expeditionary troops from Indo-China unless more US dollar help is forthcoming.

The conferences, which are expected to last three days, also will deal with other problems facing France and the United States in Indo-China. The conferees will have one ear tuned to the nine-power London talks opening on Tuesday on West German rearmament.

The United States is expected to give France some encouragement about helping out in Indo-China during the next year or so despite American bitterness over French rejection of the European Defence Community plan.

American and French officials agreed that maintenance of the 170,000-man French force is essential to help stall any Communist assault in the three Associated States of Vietnam. But some American military authorities are disappointed over France's record in trying to build up native forces that could help share the defence load.

HEAVY BURDEN

French negotiators probably will warn that the French budget cannot stand the heavy burden of supporting the 18-division expeditionary force without American dollar aid. United States military assistance to Indo-China was cut off in July immediately following the Geneva truce

settlement. The French will argue, it was said, that aid must be resumed for the largest force standing between Communism and Free Southeast Asia and Western Pacific areas. France also wants to know how much economic aid free Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia can expect from the United States.

France plans a gradual withdrawal of its forces over the next two years and Allied strategists believe it is therefore essential that native forces be trained and equipped rapidly.

GERMAN REARMAMENT

The London talks opening on Tuesday may also have a bearing on the Indo-China situation. French diplomats believe the French public will demand recall of the French troops in Indo-China if some agreement is worked out soon putting arms in German hands.

The US position in the talks was said to be mainly that State and Defence Department representatives "will listen to the French position and make decisions later." The talks were described as exploratory meetings.

The American delegation will be headed by the Under-Secretary of State, Walter Bedell Smith, and Admiral Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations.

The French group includes General Paul Ely, French Commissioner in Indo-China; the French Finance Minister, Edgar Faure; and Guy in Chambre, French Minister of State in charge of relations with Indo-China.—United Press.

Nepalese
To Consider
Red Proposal

Kathmandu, Sept. 26.

Mr. D. R. Regmi, Nepalese Foreign Minister, said today Nepal was ready to give serious consideration to opening diplomatic relations with China.

He said he welcomed the recent statement to the Chinese National Congress in Peking by Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, that China was prepared to have normal relations with Nepal.

"We are willing to give serious thought to the proposal whenever it reaches us," Mr. Regmi said.

Nepal, which has a 500-mile long frontier with Tibet, still maintains a "vakil" (diplomatic representative) in Lhasa under a treaty of 1856, but the treaty has in effect been repudiated by Tibet, which this year repudiated the 1913 Anglo-Tibetan Convention (which gave Tibet a right to trade with India) and the 1923 Anglo-Tibetan Convention (which gave Tibet a right to trade with China).



QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

GLORIOUS ADVENTURE OUT OF THE GOLDEN AGE!

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS

THE IRON GLOVE

STORY BY ROBERT STACK, SCREENPLAY BY ROBERT STACK, DIRECTED BY ROBERT STACK

TECHNICOLOR

BY REQUEST • WEDNESDAY ONLY

Warner Bros. Present

Ann SHERIDAN — Ronald REAGAN in

"KINGS ROW"

LEE GREAT WORLD

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS

SIREN OF BAGDAD

STORY BY HANS CONRADT, SCREENPLAY BY ROBERT E. KENT, PRODUCED BY RICHARD QUINN, DIRECTED BY RICHARD QUINN

TECHNICOLOR

Added: LATEST 3 STOOGES COMEDY

DON'T THROW THAT KNIFE

at LEE THEATRE

SOCK A BYE BABY

at GREAT WORLD

★ NEXT CHANGE ★

When a girl about 18 latches on to a man-about-town... WOW!!

DICK POWELL • DEBBIE REYNOLDS

"Susan Slept Here"

TECHNICOLOR

HOOVER

FINAL PERFORMANCES

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371

THE PICTURE EVERYONE IS TALKING ABOUT!

THE MOON BLUE

FROM THE STAGE PLAY BY JAMES H. MURPHY

WILLIAM HOLDEN DAVID NIVEN

MAGGIE McNAMARA

Released thru United Artists

STARTING TO-MORROW, TUESDAY

Van Johnson Paul Douglas

in "WHEN IN ROME"

SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

AIR CONDITIONED

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

NEXT CHANGE! "FORBIDDEN CARGO"

ALAN LADD

HELL BELOW ZERO

TECHNICOLOR

Final Showing To-day

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ON OUR NEW GIANT WIDE SCREEN!

WARNER BROS. SCREAMING NEW TERROR SENSATION!

THE MONSTER

Commencing To-morrow: "The Boy From Oklahoma"

IT DEPENDS ON MR FRANCE

NYE BACK HOME

U.S. Air Force Would Assist Formosa

By Robert Udick

Clark Air Force Base, Sept. 27. Brig-Gen. William Lee said that planes of his 13th Air Force would assist in any defence of Formosa if called on to do so.

"We couldn't assist very long but we'd give them hell while we could," he told the United Press.

The exact size of the 13th Air Force is a military secret but it is no secret that it has fewer modern planes than several of the Fifth Air Force's subordinate units in Korea.

However, outspoken Gen. Lee discounted Communist threats.

"While the Communists are yapping and yowling about Formosa you better watch somewhere else for something to happen," Gen. Lee said suggesting Thailand as a likely spot.

NEVER SURVIVE

It was his view that an amphibious attack against Formosa would cost the Communists so much they would never survive.

He said that for the Chinese Communist to invade Formosa they would have to put as much effort into mounting an amphibious invasion there as the Allied did in the Normandy operation in the last war.

"It would cost thousands of men and what is more important to them large quantities of equipment," he said.

Gen. Lee was emphatic in declaring the Philippines is "the most strategic place in this part of the world geographically and politically."

"Take a look at the South China Sea on a map," he said. "You'll see it is the Asiatic Mediterranean with the Philippines as the Eastern shore."

"It and the waters adjacent are the crossroads of trade," he said.

IDLE BASES

The way in which the 7,000 islands of the Philippines are scattered out makes Gen. Lee want some of the World War II bases now idle put back into shape.

However, he said, he has no knowledge of immediate plans to put any of the now defunct bases back into business.

His arguments are that there would be more safety and attack strength in dispersing the kind of report that could be voted "up or down."

New Aircraft Firing Device

Washington, Sept. 26. The Air Force today permitted disclosure of a new and extremely fast "firing mechanism" for aircraft.

Under development since 1948 as "Project Vulcan," the device shoots 20-millimetre shells at what its manufacturer, General Electric Company, calls a "fantastically high" rate of fire.

The disclosure was made in the company's engineering and scientific publication "General Electric Review."

The article called Project Vulcan an amazing device which was "test gun" in 1948. It said 20-millimetre shells, were fed into the side from a long trough and quoted an armament officer as saying: "Even though it's simple, accurate and easy to maintain, testing problems are 'tricky' because it is such a greedy creature."—Reuter.

NEW MALAYAN COMMISSIONER

London, Sept. 26. Mr. Inche Osman Bin Mohamed, the new Commissioner for Malaya in the United Kingdom, arrived in London today to take up his duties at Malaya House.

He succeeded Raja Sir Uda, who is returning to Malaya to become Prime Minister of the State of Selangor. Raja Sir Uda was Prime Minister of Selangor before being appointed to London.

His wife, who was also a member of the Malayan Legislative Council, accompanied him. He is a member of the Malayan Legislative Council.

Dulles Expecting Good Results From London Conference

RUSSIA HAWKING HER ALTERNATIVE PLAN

London, Sept. 26. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned Europe pointedly in a last chance tone today that it is "imperative" the nine-power conference opening here on Tuesday agree on a system for European defence.

Mr Dulles flew in for the conference expecting "good results." Increasingly evident from a wave of reports coming with him was the likelihood that America may cut back her commitments in Europe if France balks this conference.

French Premier Pierre Mendes-France flew into London airport shortly after Mr Dulles left and announced, "I am sure it must be possible to reach an agreement here."

Mr Dulles, who pointedly bypassed France on his flying trip to Europe last week, went out of his way at the airport to make a gesture of friendship to M. Mendes-France. He told French Ambassador Rene Massigli, who was awaiting the Premier, that he would like to call on M. Mendes-France tomorrow at his convenience.

But while the Foreign Ministers of nine nations streamed in to seek this "imperative" agreement on German rearmament, Moscow stepped up its threats in the background and hawked its "alternative" in an appeal aimed straight at France.

TALKS DENOUNCED

"The working population of France demands that support be given to the Soviet proposals on calling up a conference of four powers," Moscow radio said in a lengthy broadcast denouncing the London conference.

"The placing of weapons in the hands of West German militarists would mean to act against the will of the people," it said. "The French people continue to give new proof of their determination to prevent the revival of German militarism."

Mr Dulles arrived in a constabulary and drove straight from London airport to the American Embassy where he dined tonight with British Foreign Secretary Mr Anthony Eden.

M. Mendes-France arrived in a DC-3 to a greeting by a noticeably small delegation of

More British Responsibility

Washington, Sept. 27. Success or failure of the nine-power London conference is regarded here as dependent upon the flexibility of one man, M. Pierre Mendes-France, the Premier of France.

This does not mean that Washington is looking to France alone to make the concessions and compromise which will be needed from all the participants if the conference is to reach agreement upon a plan to integrate a sovereign Germany into the Western defence structure.

WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED In fact, the State Department would be disappointed and surprised if Britain did not agree in London to a greater responsibility for the defence of Western Europe than ever before.

But if M. Mendes-France presents the plan which he outlined to his allies a week ago on an indefinite basis, officials predicted that the conference would be a certain failure.

That is in effect the meaning of Mr Dulles' statement yesterday that Americans cannot afford to gamble their safety and their survival on arrangements and programmes that have no reasonable prospect of providing genuine security.

There have, however, been a number of indications in the last few days that M. Mendes-France will in fact be willing to bargain with his allies regarding the United States and British proposals to restore sovereignty to Germany and bring her into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on a basis of full equality.

RELAX TENSION

These and the tour of Western European capitals by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, have had the effect of relaxing at least some of the "tense" tensions which immediately followed France's rejection of the European Defence Community Treaty at the end of August.

This has given rise to official expressions of cautious optimism regarding the chance of the nine-power conference. The later meeting of the North Atlantic Foreign Ministers coming up with a decisive solution of the problem.

IZVESTIA SAYS

'Lack Of Unity In Labour Party'

London, Sept. 26. Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, said today the "dominating position" of the German problem at the British Labour Party conference opening at Scarborough on Monday was caused by a lack of unity, not only within the Party, but also within its leading organs.

The newspaper, quoted by Moscow Radio, said: "The policy of the revival of German militarism cannot but lead the right-wing Labour leaders into a greater isolation from the mass of the rank and file members of the Party and to a greater loss of prestige and influence among the British people."

Meetings of local Labour organisations throughout Britain recently had been witness to rank and file members' condemnation of the policy of "right-wing Labour leaders," who, Izvestia said, advocated the rearming of Germany.

At the Trades Union Congress, everything was used to carry "in direct violation of democratic rights," the resolution approving of West Germany's rearmament, Izvestia added.—Reuter.

Call For Helicopters

Karachi, Sept. 26. Slakot, industrial city of 152,000 people, 65 miles north of Lahore, sent an urgent message to Karachi today "for as many helicopters as can be spared" to supply stranded communities in the flooded plain between the swollen Chenab and Ravi rivers.

The provincial authorities in this northernmost tract of the Punjab plains on the borders of mountainous Kashmir, are considering air dropping food and medical supplies if necessary. An air survey of the district was made today.

8,000 EVACUATED

More than 8,000 people have been evacuated from the suburbs to emergency relief centres.

The threat of devastating floods in the Punjab has been temporarily averted by diverting the overflow from three of the four main rivers—the Chenab, Jhelum and Sutlej—into the intricate irrigation system lowering their level to below danger point.

The Ravi, which flows past Lahore, is also believed to have been kept in check by reinforcing the long embankment built after the 1950 floods.—Reuter.

West German Town 'Atomised'

Sennelager, Germany, Sept. 26. A West German town of 40,000 inhabitants was "atomised" today by a "shell" from an American atomic cannon, the fifth day of exercise "Battle Royal," the biggest ever held by NATO.

The shell, "fired" by hard-pressed "Southland" defenders in the eight-day mock atomic war, "landed" in Lippstadt, the organisers of the manoeuvres said. The Westphalian town was ruled out of bounds for six hours "because of atomic radiation" to tanks of the First British-Netherlands Army driving south against Belgian and Canadian forces.

The "shell" was the seventh "atomic weapon" to be used tactically in the exercise which is being controlled by the Commander of NATO's Northern Army group, General Sir Richard Gale.

About 157,000 troops from Britain, Canada, the United States, Holland and Belgium are taking part.

BREWERY 'DESTROYED' One of the 12 United States Army's 250 millimetre cannons, lent for the exercise, was spotted by "Northland" aircraft hidden in a brewery at Wieden. It was "destroyed" with napalm. Smoke rose from the spot where the brewery had been destroyed, but the tank was intact.

'Dust Money' Strike

Manchester, Sept. 26. A mass meeting of dock workers here today decided against striking in protest at the dismissal by the National Dock Labour Board of eight men who took part in a strike for extra pay for unloading grain cargoes.

The meeting, attended by 400 of the port's 2,500 dockers, also decided that 20 fellow workers on grain ships already striking in protest at the dockings should return to work tomorrow to "await developments."

The dockers passed a resolution backing a special appeal to Sir Leslie Roberts, Chairman of the local Dock Labour Board, to investigate the dispute.

The eight dockers involved lost their jobs after striking for an extra shilling an hour "dust money" for handling grain cargoes.—China Mail Special.

France Produces Surplus Alcohol

Annecy, Sept. 26.

The French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, said here today that France produced more alcohol than it could sell and that the Government had to buy the surplus.

The Government wasted about 12,000,000,000 francs each year in "stocking" this surplus alcohol, he said.

The Government now had in stock enough alcohol to supply all the needs of this country for two full years, the Premier said.

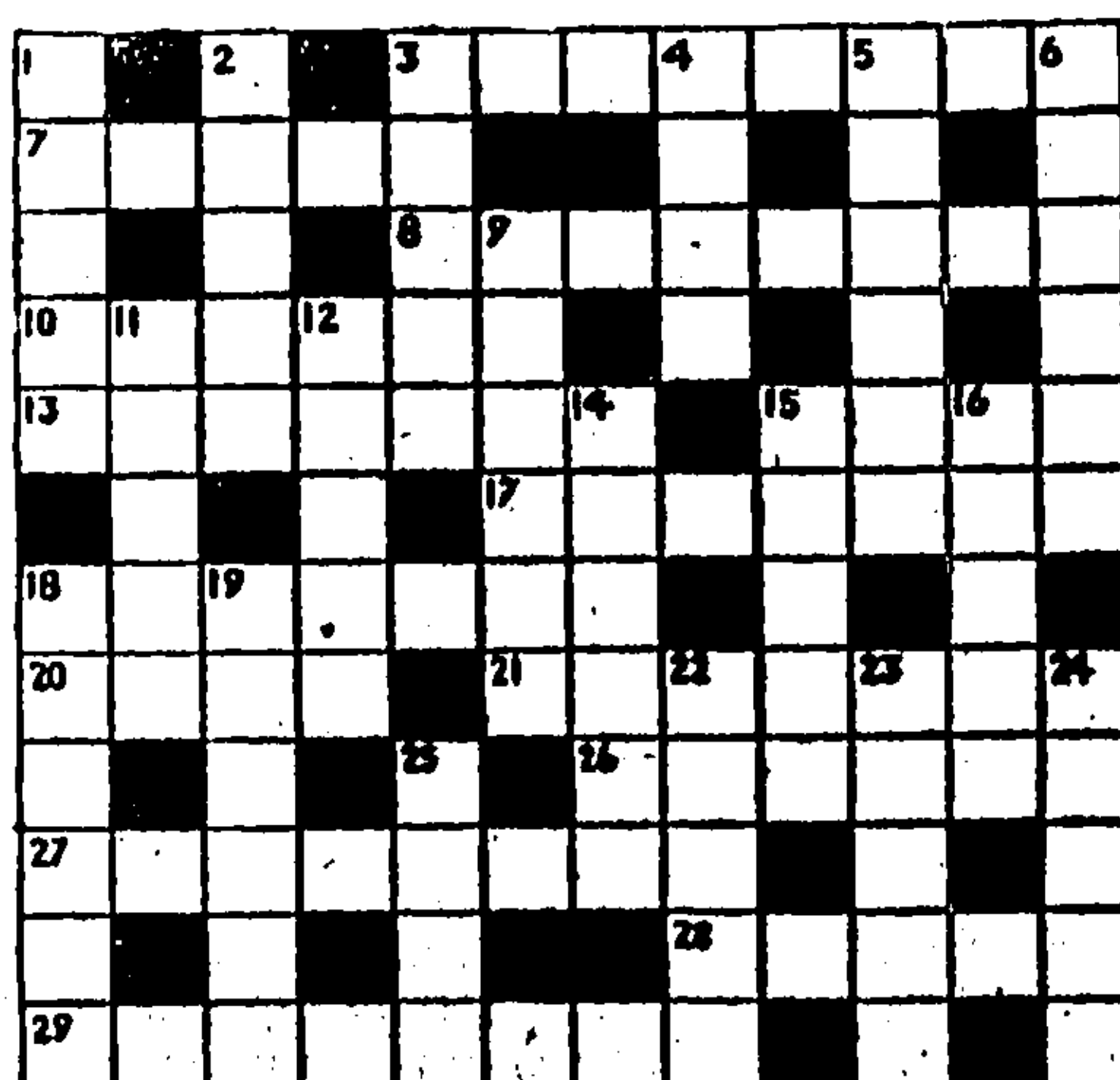
This year, M. Mendes-France said, two-thirds of the supply of boots generally reserved for alcohol would be used to make sugar.

He said: "We prefer to produce more sugar which is a healthy food, and less alcohol, which is useless and often even harmful."—France-Press.

AIR RECORD

London, Sept. 26. A British European Airways Viscount aircraft today clipped two minutes off the unofficial London-Geneva record when it did the journey in one hour 29 minutes.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- On the outskirts of a city (8).
 - Whole (5).
 - Owned (8).
 - Strike out (6).
 - Withered (7).
 - Adhesive (6).
 - Royal lady (7).
 - Enterprise (7).
 - Medicinal plant (4).
 - Narrowed towards one end (7).
 - Withdraw (6).
 - Suspicion (8).
 - Enrich (5).
 - 1953 (4, 4).
- DOWN**
- Milk product (5).
 - Red Indian war-trophy (5).
 - Condition (5).
 - Military formation (4).
 - Contest (6).
 - Jog with the elbow (6).
 - Wilderness (6).
 - Picture-stone (5).
 - Barbarian (5).
 - Low sounds (6).
 - Male name (5).
 - Shift (5).
 - Submit to (5).
 - Carrying accessory (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Castor, 5 Pinch, 8 Ream, 9 Spruce, 10 Apron, 11 Lass, 12 Mean, 13 Tress, 16 Poise, 18 Leader, 20 Eyre, 21 Area, 23 Steps, 25 Cross, 26 Earned, 27 Gown, 28 Sains, 29 Tenses, 31 Chairman, 32 Suitable, 33 Oval, 34 Related, 35 Master, 36 Import, 37 Cross, 38 Ear-rings, 39 Subsides, 40 Peakers, 41 Serpent, 42 Ensign, 43 Vault, 44 Sate.

MRS DEWEY HAS THE LAST WORD

From Evelyn Irons

WHY does brash, bouncing Governor Tom Dewey make a dramatic exit from political life at the age of 52? Why doesn't he do as President Eisenhower wants — and run for the fourth time as Republican Governor of New York State?

Friends of the family are saying that the key to the situation lies with the woman in this case. And the woman in this case is the girl Tom Dewey met in the 1920s, when they were both music students and as poor as the mice in the church where Tom played the organ to pay his tuition fees. They later married.

Mrs Frances Dewey, small, well-groomed, slightly greying, has taken a back seat all the 24 years of her husband's stormy political life. She has obligingly performed such essential career-building chores as 40 handshakes a minute at a reception for Republican women in New York City. She has made the best of life in the hideous official mansion in Albany where, during the 12 years of Dewey's governorship, she has replaced crimson damask walls and navy blue gold-fringed curtains with flowered wallpapers and feminine chintzes.

RACKET-BUSTING

Back in his racket-busting days in the thirties, when Dewey, as special prosecutor, sent to gaol such powerful thugs as Lucky Luciano and Tammany Hall boss James Hines, Mrs Dewey did not complain that their two sons had to be guarded and the telephone number frequently changed for fear of revenge.

But now that Dewey is 52 and she is 51, she has been urging him to return to private law practice. Her sons, 21-year-old Thomas E. Dewey, Jr., a Princeton University graduate just about to enter the army, and John, who is 18 and still at Princeton, agree.

It was in family conference with all four as long ago as last Christmas that Dewey decided to pull out of politics. When he finally announced his decision, arrived at "after the most

thorough and even painful consideration," his wife, sitting near him in the television studio, smiled all smiles. Asked if she was responsible for the move, she said diplomatically, "It was his decision. But the rest of the family concurred. Our boys are very happy."

Twenty-four years in public life have cost Tom Dewey a great deal of money. Four years ago, during a televised campaign programme, he declared that he did not own a single share of stock and had no savings.

He added that his material assets consisted of his farm at Pawling in New York State (some two hours' drive from Manhattan) and a life insurance "which isn't enough, I'm sorry to say."

NOT MILLIONAIRES

Dewey bought Dapplemore Farm—400 acres of rolling New England pasture land—at the bargain price of £10,000 during a short period he spent as a lawyer in private practice in New York in the 1930s. Its dairy herd is Dewey's pride, and both he and his wife know and love every inch of the land. By prudent management they have made it self-supporting, but now they want to expand it and also set aside funds for their own old age and the future of their two sons.

Dewey and Al Smith are the only Governors of New York State in recent years who have not been millionaires. And, as in the case of the Lord Mayor of London, the job is expensive. Dewey's current salary is close to £9,000 a year. When he quits at the end of December he is entitled to a pension of just over £3,200.

If he were re-elected as Governor his salary would be more than £8,000.

But this hardly compares with the estimated probable earnings of Tom Dewey as a lawyer. With his reputation and experience he could make about £70,000 a year.

Dewey lost the presidential election to Roosevelt 10 years ago, and to Truman four years later, but the door is still open, and he could run for President again—perhaps in 1960—should he find retirement from politics intolerable.



"SH! HERE COMES THE DICKIE BIRD."

Repeating another incident in the Oller Family's line of Seelands. London Express Service

WE ARE A LITTLE WORRIED

By Les Armour

"ANIMALS," reports an advertisement currently enticing Britons to buy an American magazine, can teach us not to worry.

"What bird could raise a family if it fretted over the endless feeding trips? An article in the August — shows how the simple philosophy of animals can enrich our lives."

Always prepared to enrich our life, we are glad to give sympathetic consideration to the matter. But we are slightly unsettled by this idea.

The simple philosophy of the sloth, no doubt, has a certain affinity to ours, and who have had the misfortune to breakfast with us report that we behave with all the sweet reasonableness of a tiger which has just stepped into a hornet's nest.

But these things hardly come into the "enrich your life" category.

More Subtle

As to that matter about the birds, we should possibly not worry either were we in the habit of feeding upon worms. No doubt this learned journal has something rather more subtle in mind.

And that is where we begin to get worried. For it seems to us that simple philosophy of animals is simple for the not very obscure reason that the animals are quite incapable of figuring out any other.

Tigers display tigerishness and pigs, not unreasonably, tend to pigness. (The reader, we hope, will pardon these unhappy words.)

And it would look a trifle silly if a dog were to adopt the philosophy of the hippopotamus. (It is not so much that the international Brotherhood of Hippopotami would object to this intrusion as that the silly dog would probably drown.)

It is therefore to be inferred that what this journal proposes is that human beings ought to behave according to whatever instincts animate human beings. And it does not follow that human beings would then behave with humanity—for that is a very special idea cooked up by philosophers.

Inhibitions

Now what would human beings behave like upon taking this advice?

If we are to believe the psychologists, the results would be exceedingly nasty and of a kind not ordinarily describable in a family newspaper.

We survive, one gathers, simply because we have loads and loads of inhibitions and plenty of maladjustments.

We run this little planet because we have not accepted the simple philosophy of animals. But that is where the whole matter becomes obscure.

For it would seem that human beings were not designed to behave "on instinct" and that what corresponds, in human beings, to the "simple philosophy of animals" is just the complex way in which we do live.

But, then, perhaps we would all be better off playing at being lions?

LIFE SEEN THROUGH RED GLASSES

By DENNIS BARDENS

RUSSIA is a country rich in fairy tales. Generations of children have thrilled to stories of fairy princesses, wicked ogres and miraculous adventures. Such affairs have, of course, been altered or abridged to fit Communist theories, but the tradition is still carried on

— among others, by the hand-picked delegations which visit non-Communist countries and return to tell of the poverty, fear, inefficiency and shortages they claim to have seen.

Invariably the accounts published in the USSR echo the current Party line, and

the results are sometimes extremely funny. I have just been reading a moving piece entitled "Soviet Artists' Successful Tour in Canada" by Sophia Golovkina, "Honoured Artist of the RSFSR." She was one of a number of Soviet artists who visited Canada recently.

Details of the tour were arranged by the pro-Russian "Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society," which, like most of its kind, is the spearhead of Soviet propaganda in Canada. Some people must, of course, have attended the concerts given by the Soviet delegation simply to hear songs sung and see dances danced; but, in the main, the audiences were drawn, as one would expect, from Communists and fellow-travellers.

Unconvincing

GOLOVKINA'S article, of course, implies that the welcome everywhere was from representative Canadians, and an unconvincing attempt is made to paint a picture of Canadians longing to take up residence in the Soviet paradise but unable to do so. Actually, if they tried, they would find the Canadian Government would not stop them; their difficulty would lie in obtaining visas from the Soviet Embassy.

At Fort William and Fort Arthur "we learned that the local mayors had refused to let concert premises for the performances of the Soviet artists."

The mayors, unfortunately, knew very well that such parties are sent abroad only for a specific propaganda purpose.

Funniest Item

DURING the artists' visit to Sudbury, a mining town, the Canadians asked "about the wages of Soviet miners, about mechanisation in the mines of the Donbas and Kuzbass, they were amazed when we told them about the big Palaces of Culture that have been built in all the big Soviet mining towns." This paragraph becomes a straightforward boost for Soviet mining.

Next comes a suggestion that "culture" is almost non-existent in Canada, and that longing for it can be satisfied only at great personal peril. "Speaking of their longing for culture and art, the Canadians told us of the obstacles placed by the reactionaries in the way of progress."

There follows a paragraph about the United States Government's refusal to allow

Paul Robeson to visit the country. "Progressive" art means, of course, art subordinated to Communist propaganda purposes.

The funniest item in this somewhat laboured attempt to distort the Canadian scene is a description of the miners' club at Sudbury. "The concert was given in the miners' club, built with the miners' own contributions from their wages... the hall was packed, but the miners were not anxious whether the galleries would collapse. The club had been built by the workers themselves and they had made a good job of it."

Miners' Hall

THIS is characteristic of the line which Soviet citizens have to take on any favourable pronouncements they may make about their visits to a non-Communist country. Note the implication that only the fact that the miners had built the hall themselves could be a guarantee of good workmanship. The inference is that most places are shoddily built, and that galleries frequently collapse!

One of the most amusing canards put about by a Soviet tourist on his return was the statement by M. Georgi Alexandrov, the Soviet film director, on his impressions of life in Britain, which he visited in 1953. These appeared, appropriately enough, in the satirical journal Krokodil, in February 1954. Of the effect of television he said:

"The ordinary English are poor and are getting poorer every year. To go to the cinema and the theatre is now beyond their means."

Pep-talker

I THINK I must be dreaming, because the other day I queued outside a cinema for 30 minutes because so many people were waiting to see the show; and at immemorial theatres, where the show is a good one, one must book weeks in advance.

Did Alexandrov know the facts and twist them, or was he as indoctrinated with Communist teaching that he saw automatically whatever he expected to see? The latter is not so difficult as it sounds.

A party of Soviet citizens is shepherded, say, through Oxford Street and Bond Street, whose shop windows are groaning with goods of every description, from luxuries to necessities. How do they reconcile this with the stories they have been told in Russia about poverty in capitalist countries? Quite simply. Every party has a fully trained agitator with it whose job is that of spy and pep-talker. "There you are!" he says, triumphantly, "shops crowded with goods! They can't get rid of them! Nobody can afford to buy them!"

Once you wear red spectacles everything looks red. Some Russian students, visiting Britain in August 1954, gave the following account of their impressions of London:

statement was read in Russian about the "unanimous conclusion" of the group (a statement obviously prepared and vetted beforehand) in which, whilst grudgingly admitting that their visits to London, Stratford-upon-Avon, Coventry, Birmingham and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Bristol had impressed them to some extent, they found much to grumble at.

One grouse was about "misrepresentation" in the British press. Asked for a specific example, they mentioned an article which had alleged there was an agricultural crisis in Russia. Since, as they admitted, the article had appeared in May, when they were not in Britain, it was scarcely an impression "of their visit."

And as that issue of the paper had not been on sale for 12 weeks, they had obviously been primed on this point before arriving. Moreover, Khrushchev, one of their own top leaders, has officially admitted that there is such a crisis, and has spoken feelingly about it.

Contrast

THE Russian students thought, too, that there was too great a contrast between Piccadilly and the East End of London. Piccadilly being one of the richest, and most elegant quarters, it would be surprising if there were no contrast, since no city in the world is like Piccadilly throughout its length and breadth. Were there no slums in Moscow? the delegation was asked. Grudgingly a member admitted that there were, but of course, they "were not so bad as in London."

An outstanding example of making the facts fit the argument was given in 1953 by Moscow Radio: it set the inhabitants of at least one English town laughing heartily.

In a broadcast "Margate was compared with the Transcarpathian mountain village of Delovoi — before Delovoi got its new hydro-electric power station. Before this extraordinary blessing was conferred on Delovoi the only illumination was by oil lamp, "just like the light in the ancient town of Margate."

Fantastic

IN fact, Margate is lit half by gas and half by electricity. The modern installations include the latest modern and "mercury" vapour systems, while in summer the town is decorated by thousands of electric fairy lights.

Some visitors of course, had returned to the U.S.A. and mentioned the gas lights of Margate without any reference to its electricity. But the analogy between a remote village and a thriving town, however, is a little far-fetched.

MURDER MYSTERY SPOTLIGHTS NEW PLEASURE CRAZE

London.

A LOVELY young woman is found strangled in a quiet London suburban street — and Britain learns about the craziest fad to hit the capital's pleasure-seeking West End for years.

Scotland Yard men investigating the death of 28-year-old Jean Mary Townsend discovered that two days before her death she had joined a Pyramid Party Club.

By Clement Curtis

Now all London is talking about—and nightlifers are playing at—this craze which started in America where cynics dubbed it "the fast buck game."

Basically the idea is that the pyramid party-goer spends a hectic twelve nights racing from party to party with fellow guests he or she doesn't know, and entertained by hosts they have never heard of. At the end of the period—if everyone sticks by the rules—the party-goer in turn becomes a host and,

in theory, collects the accumulated "cover charges" amounting usually to about £120.

The new game is a variation of the old chain-letter racket which has been ruled illegal in Britain.

In brief, this is how it works. You join a pyramid club, and on the first of the twelve days you go to a party with a friend and pay the host 2s 6d. Seven other guests do the same.

On Day 2 you and the other seven guests split up and go to different parties taking two new guests. This time only the newcomers pay.

Day 3: You ensure that your friends each go with two more friends to a party and pay their 2s 6d entrance fees.

Day 4: You become host to eight guests who each pay 2s 6d. You send this money on to the person heading the party pyramid.

Then you cross his or her name from the top of the pyramid and put your own name and address at the bottom.

Day 12: you are at the head of the list and—theoretically—should get £1 from each of the 128 hosts holding parties.

Never Does

That is how it should work out. But it never does. It only works a few people to mislead a few parties and the foundations of the pyramid collapse.

Before even the first person in the pyramid can collect £128, half-crowns must have been contributed by 1,024 people.

By the time the first eight people on the list have each collected the promised amount, 8,192 people must be involved.

Before this figure can be reached, the system must almost inevitably break down through sheer weight of numbers. There can only be a pay-off if everybody turns up at the final party.

In a frantic effort to keep it going thousands of people have been charging from party to party, marking up names, scoring off names, looking for new names.

Business men and debutantes, barrow boys and barbers often find themselves at the same party. Spivs are cashing in, offering lists of "agreeable" names and telephone numbers at 2s 6d a time.

How and where did it all start? In the dressing-rooms of West End theatres. It swept through the "Anna Lucasta" and "Guys and Dolls" casts.

Two lonely American visitors, not known by name but friends of stage stars, are credited with originating the pyramid plague.

Never The Top

Said one "Pyramid" host: "I expect to get £225, but that may be optimistic, as the man ahead of me who was paid off last night got only £12."

"I think it is rather fun. All sorts of most eccentric people arrive at the house. My place suddenly became full of coloured men, chorus girls, and business men whom I had never met."

A blonde who works in a publishing firm, found three parties going on at the same time in her Chelsea flat. The telephone had not stopped ringing for hours. About 30 people, debutantes included, mostly unknown to each other, were dancing, singing and record playing.

The Pyramid game swept eastwards over the United States from California in 1941.

By 1949 the game was attracting all types of players, many of them professional confidence tricksters. When the craze hit New York the entrance fees rose to five dollars with a guaranteed pay-off of 10,240 dollars.

But the pyramid game died a natural death, presumably because of the disillusionment of the people "digging under the pyramid" with no hope of reaching the top.

The NEW RUPERT
A WONDERFUL BOOK FOR CHILDREN
in FULL COLOUR
PICTURES ON EVERY PAGE
ONLY \$5.00
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
HONG KONG AND KOWLOON

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	10th September	10th October
"CHUBAS"	13th October	13th November
"GARTAGE"	13th October	13th November
"CORFU"	10th November	13th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	10th October	10th November
"CHUBAS"	13th November	13th December
"GARTAGE"	13th November	13th December
"CORFU"	17th December	17th Jan. 1955

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From	Sails For
"TREVETHOE"	1st Oct	U.K.	Kuro
"SHILLONG"	2nd Oct	U.K.	Otari, Yokohama
"SUNDA"	12th Nov	U.K.	Japan

Homewards	Loading	For
"SINGAPORE"	30th Sept	P. Swettenham, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Port Said & London
"SURAT"	14th Oct	U.K. and Continent via Straits

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.
Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	due 30th Sept	from Japan
"WARORA"	due 1st Oct	from Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"FULALA"	due 10th Oct	from Singapore, Hongkong, Chittagong & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 20th Oct	from Calcutta, Chittagong, Hongkong & Straits

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	due 10th Oct	from Japan
"OHRA"	due 10th Oct	from Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Basrah, Abadan, Kuwait, Bahrain & Kuwait

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 7th Oct	from Japan
"NELLORE"	due 10th Oct	from Australia

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturdays 30 cents.
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2811 (3 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:
Jallbury Road,
Telephone: 2823

**Classified
Advertisements**
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$1.50 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

FOOTSOKE? Consult Dr. Scholl's
Foot Comfort Service. Telephone
House (Meridian Floor) Hongkong.
Qualified Chiropodist in attendance.
Telephone 27181. Air-conditioned.

FOR SALE

"DEVON VALLEY" Blotting Paper,
White in sheets 17 1/2" X 22 1/2",
to any size, 20 cents per sheet, \$10
per 100. Available at South China
Morning Post.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26831

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"VIET-NAM"	sailing Oct. 1st
"CAMBODGE"	sailing Oct. 30th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Accept Direct Cargo for London	
"TRAOUADY"	sailing Oct. 6th
"PEL-HO"	sailing Nov. 6th

Butler Asks U.S. To Effect Freer Trade Policy

Washington, Sept. 26.

Richard Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, called on the United States today to put into effect its avowed policy of freer world trade.

He said the reduction of tariffs and simplification of Customs by the United States might cause some employment "dislocations" in this country but would go a long way toward making the rest of the free world stronger.

Mr. Butler said on NBC's "Meet the Press" television show that Britain would rather trade with the United States than be forced into expanding its non-strategic trade with the Communists.

He noted that many administration officials, including President Eisenhower, have called for freer free world trade. But he indicated that no such policy had yet been put into effect.

BAD IMPRESSION
Mr. Butler said the recent US tariff increase on watches had made a "bad impression" on Europe. But he denied that there was

any noticeable anti-American feeling in Europe or Britain.

He declared that Britain and other West European nations were rapidly becoming independent of US aid, but said such "dollar aid" should be continued to some Asian nations to maintain the build-up of the free world.

Mr. Butler said Britain was trading with Soviet bloc nations but that his country was not sending any war materials to the Communists. He said he could not confirm "officially" recent reports that Britain planned to send a trade mission to Communist China.

RUBBER SALES
Mr. Butler defended recent British sales of rubber to the Soviet bloc. "People in countries which produce rubber have to live and that's in the American interest as much as the British," he said.

Mr. Butler was asked how he could justify trade with Communist China in the light of aggressive actions taken by the Red regime since it came into power and its opposition to free world objectives.

"Well, if you cut off trade with all the countries you disagree with, you are apt to get into a difficult situation," he said.—United Press.

London, Sept. 26.
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India, left here by air tonight for New York to begin a three-week visit to the United States.

He will then travel on to Montevideo where he will preside at a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.—Reuter.

Dr Waksman Honoured

Madrid, Sept. 26.
Dr. Selman Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin, was among several doctors honoured today by General Francisco Franco, the Spanish head of state.

General Franco presided at the opening here today of the 13th Congress of the International Union Against Tuberculosis attended by about 3,000 delegates representing 54 countries, including many internationally known medical authorities.

At the end of the opening session, General Franco bestowed the Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Health on Dr. Waksman, on Professor Gerhard Domagk, Chairman of the West German Pathology Association, and a Nobel prize winner for medicine, and on Dr. Leman and Dr. Abreu.—Reuter.

Mohammed Ali Visits Aga Khan

Cannes, Sept. 26.
The Aga Khan received Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, at Villa Yakkimoor near here today.

The Aga Khan, recovering from an attack of bronchitis, was reported to have been able to exercise all his duties as host. Members of the Muslim leaders' staff said that Mr. Mohammed Ali and his wife were visiting the Aga Khan and the Begum and that no official functions were planned.—Reuter.

Modern Science—Our Magic Carpet

Data Processing Course By Machinery

By JOE JONES

The fast-growing usefulness of huge electronic "brains"—machines that perform the most complicated mathematical functions in fractions of seconds—is pointed up by the announcement that Harvard University will offer a new course leading to a master's degree in data processing by machine. This course, which will start in the autumn term, is the first offering such a degree in any University.

Many of these almost incredible "machines that think" are already in use by branches of the United States Government as well as private industry. One of them, the "Univac" which gained international fame by accurately forecasting the returns of the 1952 Presidential election, is being utilized by the US Atomic Energy Commission, Army, Navy, Air Force and Bureau of the Census, in addition to one of the world's largest life insurance companies, which keeps the intricate records of 37,000,000 policy holders with the aid of the great "brain."

ONLY THE BEGINNING

Such machines, miraculous as they are, represent only the beginning of a succession of mechanical "thinking" devices, many scientists believe.

For example, suppose we plan to visit South America and want to send out announcements to our friends. According to present procedure, we copy the names and addresses from a notebook on the envelope. But in the future, our address book will be a spool of magnetic tape. We put a stack of blank envelopes into a machine which reads the tape. We push a button and out come the envelopes, all addressed.

Another machine, predicted for the future is the "automatic translator." Suppose we want to learn Swedish. The first words—almost a "must" when

visiting other countries—might be "How Much?" We would dial these words into the machine, press the button marked "Swedish" and the machine would promptly write out "Hur mycket?" It could also pronounce the words several times, so the student could learn to reproduce the sounds.

NEW WEAPON

A new US weapon to combat submarines has been developed by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. It's a helicopter equipped with secret sonar gear, including a device that may be lowered under water craft. The helicopter is described as a hunter-killer with a speed of around 100 knots, and an automatic pilot which its two-man crew may switch on during tedious search flights. It's equipped for both night and daylight operations.

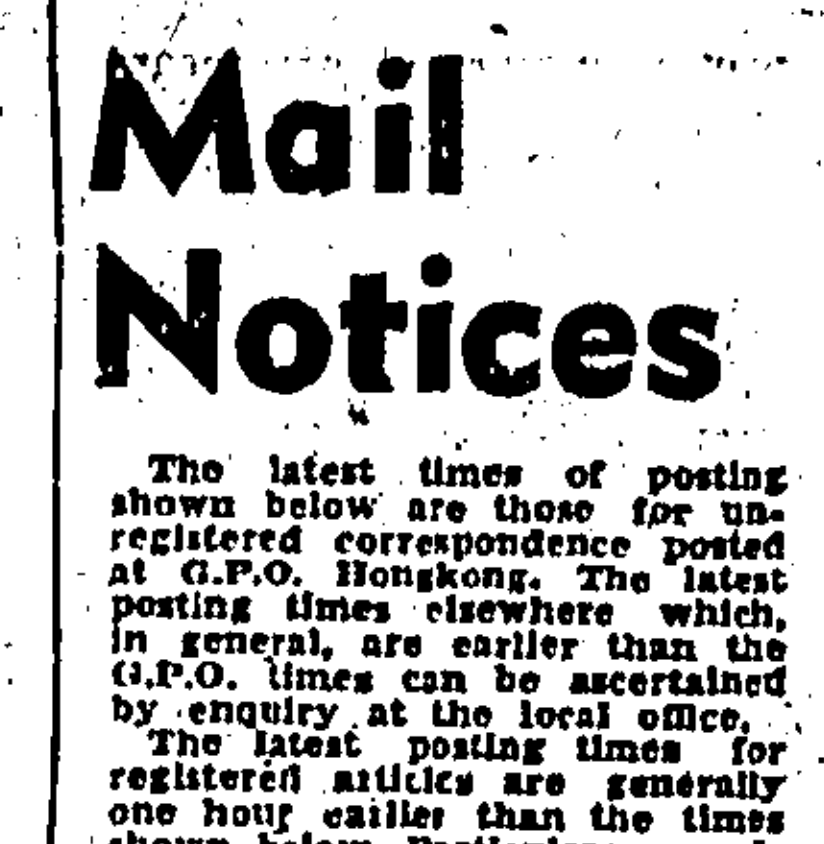
TOOTH DECAY

Are your teeth decaying too rapidly? An under-active thyroid gland may be the reason, say Drs Joseph C. Muhler and William Shafer of Indiana University. These two scientists have found that tooth decay was directly related to the activity of this important gland.

When dried thyroid was administered, it proved as effective as the sodium fluoride which many United States cities are putting in the water in the hope of decreasing dental cavities. Still better results were obtained by a combination of dried thyroid and fluoride.

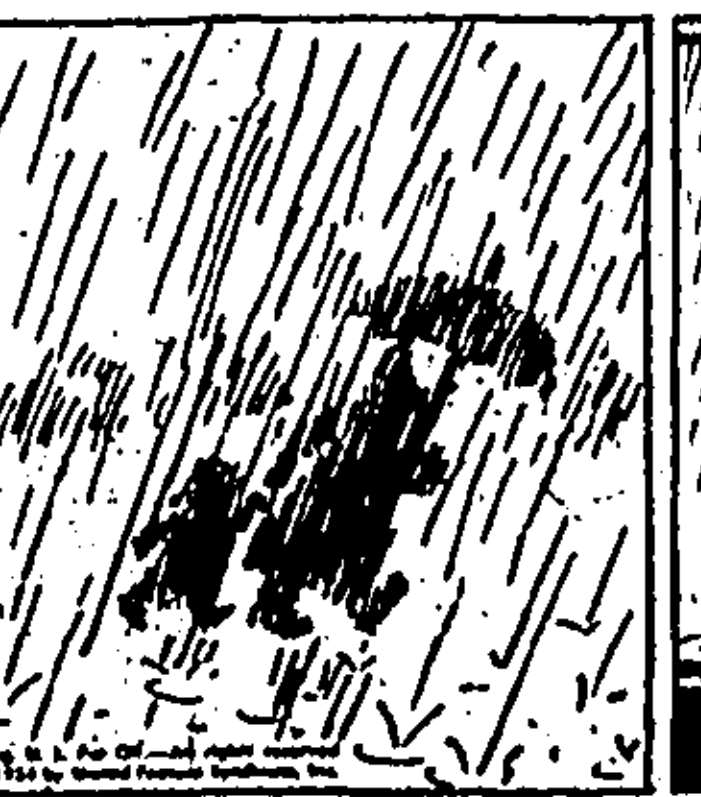
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



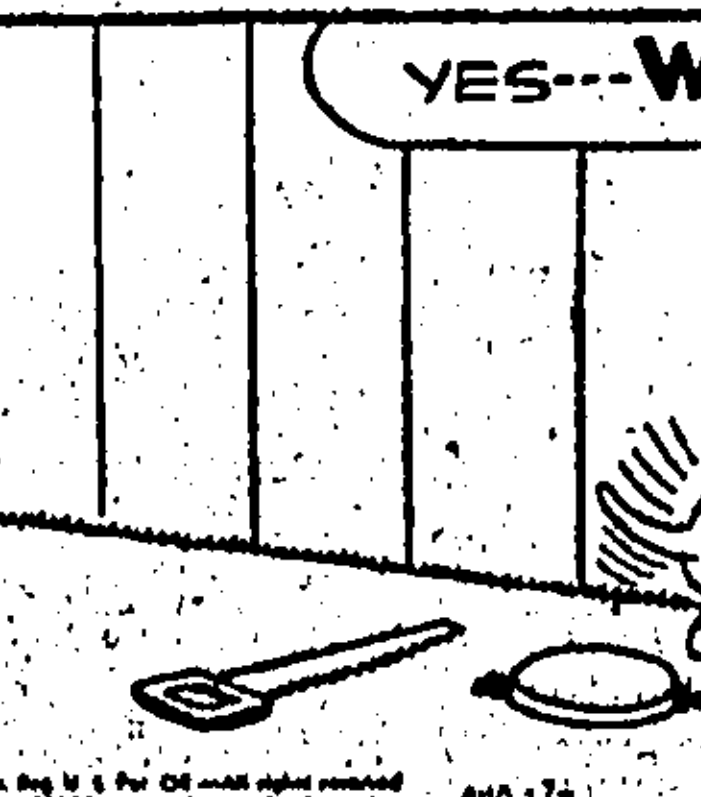
FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

By Air
Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 9 a.m.
Japan, 8 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.

By Surface
Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.
Macao, 8 p.m.

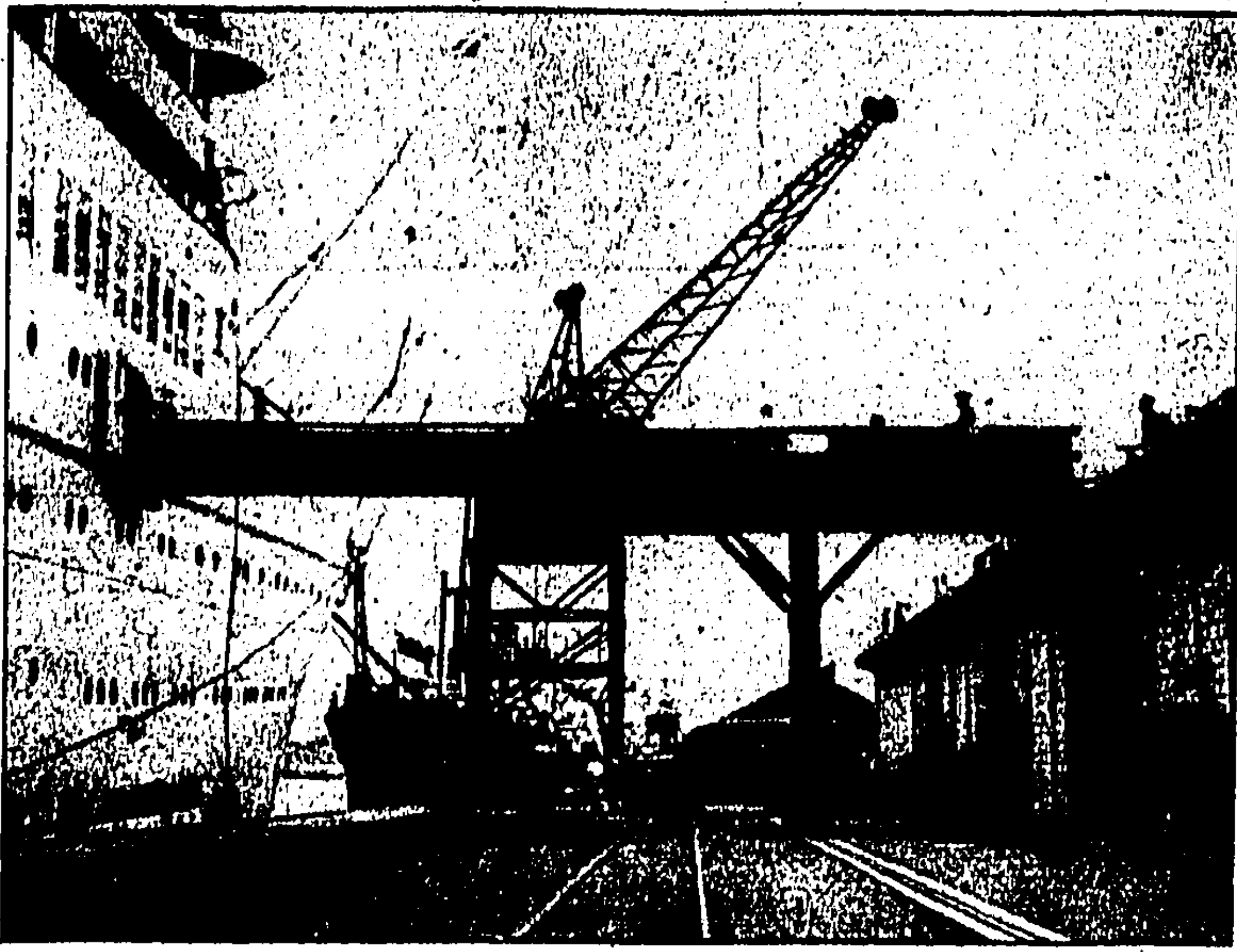
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

By Air
India, Middle East, Africa, 8 a.m.
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Burma, 10 a.m.
Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
North Borneo, Australia, & New Zealand, 11 a.m.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.
Formosa, 2 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, Okinawa & U.S.A., 8 p.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m.
China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6:30. Chinese and English presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 6:30. Hugo Winterhalter and his Orchestra with Peter Fisher (Studio); 6:45. "Box 200" Bert Gillett at the Organ (OB); 7:00. BBC Bandstand National Band and New Zealand conductor: K.G.L. Smith (BBC7S); 7:30. Viewpoint: A Weekly Magazine programme devoted to literature, drama and the cinema. Edited and introduced by Timothy Birch Books: Reviewed by Alison. Fiction: Comedy films by John Monte. Novel: Film "Weekend and After" by Felicity Interview: Forty Years in Film: Charlie Chaplin interviewed by John West. Film Review: Orwell reviews some current releases. 7:55. Weather Report: 8. Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 8:10. News Talk (London Relay) for Special Announcements; 8:15. Chinese and English presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 8:30. A History of British Music, written by Robert Burns, selected by Douglas Macmillan and presented by Douglas Macmillan; 8:45. The Great Escape, in the Moon-A Series in Twelve parts by Lennox Seville from the novel by H.G. Wells. 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 6:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 7:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 8:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 9:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 10:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 11:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 12:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 1:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 2:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 3:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:00. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:15. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:30. The Great Escape (Continued); 4:45. The Great Escape (Continued); 5:00. The



New wharves like the one pictured are features of the newly-opened extensions to the Gold Coast's Takoradi Harbour. Well served with warehouses and rail facilities they will permit more and bigger ships to berth alongside and cut down costly waiting time. These extensions and the new port of Tema have come into being largely due to promises of future prosperity implicit in the £100 million Volta River aluminium project. — Express Photo.

'Mossadeq's Evil Genius' Will Shortly Face Trial For Treason

Tehran, Sept. 26.

Hosain Fatemi, aged 37 years, who was Dr. Mohammad Mossadeq's Foreign Minister and who, according to his enemies, is "the most hated man in Iran," will face trial in Tehran shortly for treason.

No date has been yet set for the trial, but it is expected to open during September.

Fatemi was one of the youngest, most gifted, most radical and possibly most vindictive of the group of Iranian nationalists who rose to power in the wake of Dr. Mossadeq's sudden growth of popularity.

He was feared by many of his colleagues in Dr. Mossadeq's Cabinet because he exercised an uneasy hold over the often confused and third mind of the Iranian leader and could persuade Dr. Mossadeq to agree to anything he wanted—even the dismissal of a comrade.

For this reason, he was called "Mossadeq's evil genius."

Despite two years of increasing power, which he used to the full, the end came at midday on August 19, 1953, in Tehran when Fatemi—still more clever than the rest—was the first to realise that the people were backing the Shah, not Dr. Mossadeq.

He crept out of Dr. Mossadeq's home, the first to leave the fearful Prime Minister, and disappeared for seven months.

Security police, who searched every city in Iran and instituted enquiries in other countries of the Middle East and Europe, eventually ran him to earth in his hideout, a house at Shemiran, six miles north of Tehran, on March 13, this year. Fatemi wept and begged for mercy.

Fatemi was the youngest Cabinet Minister in Iran for a great many years. As soon as Dr. Mossadeq became Prime Minister early in 1951, he appointed Fatemi, then only 34, Deputy Prime Minister, and in 1952 made him Foreign Minister.

He is the second of the leaders of the Mossadeq regime to face trial for attempting to overthrow the monarchy. Dr. Mossadeq was the first and was sentenced on December 21, 1953 to three years' solitary confinement, although the Army Prosecutor had demanded the death sentence.

The Army Prosecutor, Brigadier General Hosain Azmoudan, has also asked for the death sentence for Fatemi. Two other leaders of last August's uprising against the Shah, Dr. Ali Shayerghani and Engineer Ahmad Razavi, are to be tried with Fatemi, also on treason charges carrying the death penalty.

Fatemi is accused on five counts:

1. Instructing Iranian envoys abroad to ignore the Shah when the latter flew to Rome in August, 1953 at the height of the clash between the Mossadeq regime and the royalist forces.
2. Making insulting speeches against the Royal family.
3. Writing insulting newspaper articles against the Royal family.
4. Preparing to set up a Regency Council following the Shah's flight.
5. Preparing to overthrow the monarchy and establish a Republic regime on Communist lines.

Although Fatemi reserved his role for the Shah, he was not a Communist, but a nationalist who was a member of the National Front.

In 1934, he went to the Stuart Memorial College at Isfahan, 200 miles south of Tehran. This school was founded by the Church Missionary Society and staffed by Britons.

Although he was a Seyed, a title which in the Moslem world means a son, or direct descendant, of the prophet Mahomet, he became a Christian during his stay at the college.

Later, he spent some time studying in Paris and came back in 1948 with the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Those who knew Fatemi well during his years of power say that Dr. Mossadeq relied heavily upon him for important decisions. While other Ministers, and sometimes Ambassadors, would wait for an hour or more outside Mossadeq's study, often his bedroom, for an interview, Fatemi would walk in without a knock. He was the only man who could do this.

It was Fatemi who pressed the bewildered Mossadeq to break off relations with Britain, which he did in October 1952.

After his appointment as Foreign Minister in 1952, Fatemi became Government spokesman and adopted a severe attitude towards foreign newspaper correspondents.

At his first Press conference, he remarked: "I shall not let long allow myself the pleasure of meeting these among you who call me traitors."

Within a few months, he had expelled four British and one American correspondents and had imprisoned local journalists who worked for foreign news services.

Fatemi earned his title of "the most hated man in Iran" mainly for his extraordinarily bitter attacks against the Royal family and Army leaders.

At one time, he took to referring to the Shah as "that person who fled the country without the Government's permission."

In radio speeches, which were relayed to all regions of Iran and which shocked the simple, devout, loyal peasantry and the pro-Shah tribal leaders, Fatemi abused members of the Royal family in words which Iranians say, a muleteer would use to throw his animals.

He mocked Army leaders for "fleeing like veiled women" before British and Soviet troops in 1941, when Iran was occupied by the Western Allies.

But in his speeches against the Shah and Royal Family he went too far. His statements on August 17, 1953, at the beginning of the revolt, were so abusive and shocked so many Iranians that they acted as a boomerang and aroused intense resentment against the Mossadeq regime.

As a result, thousands of peasants, townsmen, troops and tribal leaders were roused to throw their weight on the side of the Royal forces, and helped to overthrow the Mossadeq regime.

Diplomats who were here at the time have said that Fatemi's speeches and his instructions to

the crowds to drag statues of the Shah off their pedestals did more than anything else to swing the mood of the Tehran mobs away from the Mossadeq regime to the side of the Shah.

A young Secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Rome, who ignored Fatemi's instructions to shun the Shah and went to Rome airport to kiss his Sovereign's hand, was instantly recalled by Fatemi.

Three days later, the Shah had returned to Tehran—and the young diplomat was immediately rewarded with a higher position.

Fatemi's sway over the mind of the ailing and emotional Dr. Mossadeq began in 1949 when he edited the newspaper "Bakhtar Emrouz," in Tehran, which became the organ of Dr. Mossadeq's national front.

Bakhtar Emrouz made daily attacks on the oil agreement between Iran and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the negotiations which were in progress in 1951 between General Ali Razmara, the then Prime Minister, and the Company, until the former's assassination.

Fatemi's own career was interrupted by the violence which marked the Mossadeq regime. On February 15, 1952, just after his election to the Majlis (Parliament), he was shot in the stomach by a 15-year-old boy, Mohammad Abd Khoda, who belonged to the Moslem terrorist group, Faydayan Islam (Devotees of Islam).

He spent two months in hospital recovering from his wound before going to Germany for specialist treatment in a Hamburg hospital.

After his arrest, on March 13 this year, Fatemi was stabbed by a member of the self-styled "Devotees of the Shah" group as he was being removed to a military prison.

This wound revived an infection in the old shot wound and set up a serious illness which kept Fatemi in bed for four months before he was well enough to stand interrogation.

Fatemi has denied all the charges made against him by the Army prosecutor, claiming that he was only acting on Dr. Mossadeq's instructions.

Dr. Mossadeq, during his trial last winter, stated that Fatemi acted on his own responsibility in ordering envoys abroad to shun the Shah. The old man said "Bring Fatemi here and if he will say that I ordered him to do these things, whilst looking me in the eyes, then I will plead guilty to all your charges without one more word."

Fatemi's trial is expected to reveal what links existed between the former Foreign Minister and leaders of the Tudeh (Moscow, or Communist) party.

Many Iranians believe that towards the end of his term as Foreign Minister, Fatemi was working to introduce a Communist ruling elite into power.

He is married and has a two-year-old son. His wife is the daughter of a retired Brigadier General.

Fatemi has two brothers, both of whom are now in the United States. One is a Special Agent.

JAP COTTON EXPORTS

Lifting Of African Embargo Serious Blow To Lancashire

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Sept. 25.

News that the embargo on Japanese cotton textiles in three British East African territories is to be lifted is the second blow that Lancashire has received within a week.

Only a few days before they learned that important East African markets are to be thrown open to their bitter rivals British cotton leaders were told their exports were being squeezed out of several other Commonwealth countries by cheaper Japanese goods.

Further shocks may await the industry. For the Anglo-Japanese payments agreement, which opened the door to greater Japanese exports to the sterling area, is now under review. The Japanese are not satisfied that Britain has done all she can to lower barriers against their exports to the Commonwealth and are demanding further concessions.

It is small consolation for Lancashire, facing its own domestic troubles, that cotton textiles are almost the only goods in which the Japanese hold competitive advantage over their trade rivals.

Cotton leaders in this country are less impressed by wider arguments in favour of making room for Japan in world trade by the fact that Japanese cotton goods are ousting their own exports in British West Africa.

According to figures published by the British Cotton Board, this week Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods to West Africa increased from 3.61 million

square yards in the first quarter of this year to 10.72 million in the second quarter. Over the same period British exports to these markets declined from 29.33 million square yards to 23.57 million.

The British industry fears that what has already happened in West Africa may happen in other markets, starting with East Africa as more and more colonial governments exercise their own authority to import up to their full requirements of Japanese goods.

One of the main arguments in favour of more lenient treatment for Japanese exports to the sterling area is that Japan, cut off as she is from her traditional Chinese markets, must be enabled to earn her living, if not on humanitarian grounds, then to prevent her going Communist.

Lancashire cotton leaders might be more impressed by this argument if the United States, which helped rebuild the Japanese cotton industry after the war, now showed some willingness to buy more from Japan.

But, as Mr. Cyril Lord, one of the leaders of the British industry, pointed out in a letter to the Economist, Mr. Dulles' first approach to "exceptional measures" he foreshadowed to help Japan solve her economic problem was his statement that Japan cannot expect to increase her exports to America.

MORAL OBLIGATION

As some British cotton leaders see it, the United States is under not only political, but moral obligation to take more Japanese goods.

The Americans, said Mr. Lord, helped the Japanese build up their spinning capacity after the war from 1.3 million spindles to 8.5 million. These, moreover, were of the latest American type "far more modern than the average Lancashire machinery."

But this was not all. America then created a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Even if a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently, said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

Agricultural Credit Bank

Istanbul, Sept. 26. The international conference on agricultural and co-operative credit is to create an international agricultural credit bank. It was announced here today. The bank will grant credits for agricultural development in member countries which include Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey. The conference ended last night. The organization was founded in 1932 to represent an international level agricultural credit institutions and organizations. —Reuter.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Singapore, Sept. 26.

The 70 cents per pound rubber price is proving a stumbling block to market activity in Singapore, the leading rubber brokering firm of Holiday Cutler Bath and Company Limited said in their weekly market report today.

The report said buyers lost interest at the seventy-cent level but when it came down below this mark sellers disappeared.

Acceptances by Australia, accompanied by some factory buying and off-take to Japan of number one sheets earlier in the week, helped to steady the market but not enough to maintain the level and profit-taking and some liquidation of stock brought a lower closing.

The middle of the week saw political news reversing the trend and eventually brought New York and European continental buyers.

Over the period the report said there has been no real change in conditions and no factor sufficient to give a definite trend one way or the other but the political situation may have more influence in the near future.

The United States estimate of consumption for the month of August at 78,440 tons is well below the country's monthly production of 100,000 tons.

Malayan production during August was 52,666 tons and stocks were practically unchanged at 110,487 tons.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$320,200. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS HK Bank 1725 1730 East Asia 100

INSURANCES Union 900 915 70 910 Underwriters 0.30

SHIPPING Watson 20 300 200 200 200 200

DOCKS, ETC. K. Wah 22.70

LAND, ETC. HK Land 14.70 15 500 14.80 HK Land 1.20 1.20 500 1.20

UTILITIES Tram 18.20 18.40

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

Electric Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10 C. Light 15.40 15.10 500 15.10

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 26.

The stock market moved further this week to negotiate the peak of the 1929 boom advance.

Prices got to the best levels since Sept. 20, 1929, in the industrial average. Rails were strong.

At the close of the week, the industrial average stood at 391.07, up 6.35 points on the week, and compared with the record high of 393.17 on Sept. 3, 1929. Rails were at 118.44 up 2.11 and utilities gained 16 cents to 61.45, within a small fraction of the high since 1931.

Net gains in the market ranged to more than 50 points on the week. Standard Oil (Indiana) started 11 1/2 points to 59 1/2 on announcement of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

Oils generally were the best gainers. Royal Dutch rose 4 1/2 points, Monterey, 3 1/2; Texas Co. 3 points and Jersey Standard a half point.

General Motors helped by outlook for a big year in auto output, a \$35,000,000 Army gun contract, and a \$100,000,000 expansion in Britain ran up more than 4 points to a new high.

Strength was noted in the airlines, rails, coppers, chemicals, farm implements, sulphurs, fertilizer shares, and some of the tobacco.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company successfully completed a financing programme involving issuance of \$250,000,000 in 3 1/2 per cent debentures.

This helped the market in that it represented an insatiable investment demand for stocks and bonds—bonds where they represented a good return. There was a tendency to let go of bonds where yields were small and not likely to rise.

Metal issues were helped by a firming price for copper in the world market and the influence of stockpiling.—United Press.

AUTO OUTPUT

General Motors helped by outlook for a big year in auto output, a \$35,000,000 Army gun contract, and a \$100,000,000 expansion in Britain ran up more than 4 points to a new high.

Strength was noted in the airlines, rails, coppers, chemicals, farm implements, sulphurs, fertilizer shares, and some of the tobacco.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company successfully completed a financing programme involving issuance of \$250,000,000 in 3 1/2 per cent debentures.

This helped the market in that it represented an insatiable investment demand for stocks and bonds—bonds where they represented a good return. There was a tendency to let go of bonds where yields were small and not likely to rise.

Metal issues were helped by a firming price for copper in the world market and the influence of stockpiling.—United Press.

AUTO OUTPUT

General Motors helped by outlook for a big year in auto output, a \$35,000,00

THE BEESTON BOILER CO. LTD.
HEATING EQUIPMENT, BOILERS,
RADIATORS, ETC.

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
R.M. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27729

CHINA MAIL

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

Page 10

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1954.

From Our Files

100 Years Ago

Charlie Hurt

A brutal assault was made this forenoon, in one of the boarding-houses, by William Smith, an Irish seaman, upon a quiet, unassuming man, named Charlie, who was knocked down, and so kicked about the head, that his life is almost despaired of. The jaw is fractured in two places, the tongue nearly severed, and the face mangled in a frightful manner, evidently by the heel of a boot. Smith is in custody.

Billy B's Complaint

For once we depart from our rule, by inserting the following anonymous communication. We, as well as "Billy B," have a curiosity to know what those "fees" are, which rob poor men of their property, and compel them to forfeit their only means of support in favour of the Court harpies.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 12th September, 1954.

Sir,—I'm one of them marines as you know as did duty in the Tarter after pirates—and that we brot in a junk, have got offin yes for our trouble. If we did not, surely neither did the Register, nor the student as calls himself Marshall, nor the little sharp fellow as has summat else to do with the Admiralty—and yet I ain't got noffin and they pckets it all. Now, Sir, I acknowledge as how I likes lute wonderful, but darn my buttons, excuse me sir, but I abominate them loaves, wot does notin yet grabs all the dills that better men works for. I hopes as how you will tickle up old "Ver-ry Well," and get him to ax what them Fees of Court junks, stinkpots, guns and all, and the samshtun to—oh, yes, was a crutt shame to waist the good ficker.—Yours to command.

BILLY B.
* Registrar, we presume, is the officer meant.—Ed. C. M.

Damages

We learn from the home papers that,—

"Juries are getting into the habit of awarding heavy damages for carelessnes. For a lad wounded in the eye by a gunshot, £100 has been recovered in the Common Pleas. Mr. Walton, a short-hand writer, has obtained £200 from a builder, over one of whose scaffolds he had tumbled, and Mr. Lee, £40, from a contractor to the Paving Commission of St. Botolph, for an injury received by his son tripping over an ill-laid flagstone."

We wonder what damages would be awarded to a man who had an accident as a broken limb caused by the yawning precipice of a manure heap in the street. His Majesty's good town of Victoria, Hongkong, it is to be regretted that the greatest of the tried Americans in the case of the sailor who broke his arm by a fall down the hole of a work, in the street in April last, for then measures would have been taken to prevent such casualties in future, whereas we see the pit is still open and unprotected, and that no man or plying has been yet erected in Hollywood Road near the Joss-house. We would advise the Surveyor General to direct his attention that way, for he may depend upon it, that though our late American visitors did not collect damages in the case above-mentioned, an accident to any of the European residents will not be passed over so easily; and he may then learn to his cost, that the value of a leg or an arm is estimated at a much higher rate in China than in England.

Nothing appears to have been done, either, towards draining the swamp at the Parade Ground, the whole of which is now a breeding ground for the malarial fever, and the danger of late displayed a laudable anxiety; but it is to be feared that he permits the one work entirely to curfew his attention, to the neglect of others of much more public utility.

P.S.—Since the above was written, we have heard of the falling in of one of those curious houses from the Nialan, by which one child has been killed, and several people more or less injured. Coroner's inquest, of course, has been held on the body, and doubtless a verdict returned against the person entrusted with the responsibility of looking after such matters, and preventing such accidents. It is to be hoped the Surveyor General is not altogether to blame in this affair, and that he gave repeated warnings to the owners of the dangerous state of those buildings. If the jurors have not recorded such an opinion, the Surveyor General, in our view, is to be blamed, and it is to be hoped that the public opinion will be so strong, as to prevent the same sort of thing from happening again.

China Makes Big Grant For Flood Relief

London, Sept. 26. The Chinese Minister of the Interior, Mr Hsieh Chueh-tsoh, said today the Government had set aside about £11 million for relief against floods, drought and other natural calamities in the last five years, the New China news agency reported.

His statement was part of a report by ministers of Prime Minister Chou En-lai's Government which today was unanimously approved by the National People's Congress. The report covered the five years since the Communists took over the Chinese mainland.

Mr Hsieh said the relief funds had enabled the people in areas affected by calamities "to tide over difficulties."

The Chinese floods this year, said to have been the worst in a century, flooded more than 2,500,000 acres of land.

The Agriculture Minister, Mr Li Shu-cheng, reported that, despite the floods, output of grain, cotton and oil bearing crops would exceed those of last year.

TARGETS IN SIGHT

He said the planned target for hog raising would be over-fulfilled and production targets of other livestock and marine products would be reached.

Mr Li Shu-cheng attributed the growth of China's agricultural potential to the completion of land reform and development of mutual aid and co-operative movements.

The general manager of the Yungli chemical works in Tientsin, Mr Hou Teh-pang, in his report "stressed the need to learn from the Soviet Union and pledged himself to work harder for the People's China," the news agency said.

Mr Kuo Mo-jo, Minister of Cultural Activities, said the state-owned Film Studio produced 252 films in the past few years and dubbed Chinese voices into 320 films from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

He also reported the building of new cinemas and growth of dramatic companies and cultural clubs. He said there were now 148 state-operated dramatic companies and 1,000 private professional ones.

The President of Peking University, Mr Ma Yin-chu, said the University now had 5,000 students compared with 2,000 five years ago.

Mr Jung Kuo-tank, Secretary-General of the Physical Culture Commission, said 35 former Chinese track and field and swimming records had been broken since the establishment of the Communist regime five years ago.—Reuter.

European On Charge Of Forgery

Edward Davies Sykes, 61, unemployed, of 49, Honeysay Road, top floor, was charged before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central, this morning with one count of uttering a forged document and two of obtaining money by false pretences.

Sykes was remanded for one day and was allowed bail of \$1,500, half in cash and half in surety.

He was alleged to have uttered a certain forged document purporting to be a letter written by Bishop Hall, at the Wang Koo Company, Connaught Road Central, on September 21.

He was also alleged to have obtained \$800 from Leung Yew at Wang Koo Company on the same day by falsely pretending that Bishop Hall had sent him after making a telephone call purported to have come from Bishop Hall, asking Leung Yew to give him (defendant) the money.

The third charge alleged that he had obtained \$200 from Kwok Man-cho at Wing On Life and Insurance Company, Des Voeux Road Central, on September 24, by a similar false pretence.

Corruption Case Adjourned

Hearing of charges of corruption against two Chinese Revenue Officers, which was to have commenced before Judge A. D. Scholes in the Victoria District Court this morning, was adjourned when the prosecution intimated that it was unable to proceed because an essential witness was missing.

The accused were Lam Wan, 32, and Lo Keng-por, 32, both Revenue Officers of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

They were charged with having (1) on July 13 together corruptly solicited from Lee Chun-kwan for themselves an unspecified sum of money to be paid per month as an inducement to them to forbear from taking any action which might be appropriate in connection with the importation of goods to the Colony by the motor vessel Kai Tai;

(2) on July 14 together corruptly solicited from Lee Chun-kwan for themselves \$150 per month as an inducement to forbear from taking action;

(3) on July 15 together corruptly received \$150 from Lee Chun-kwan.

Mr R. W. S. Winter, instructed by Mr C. Stewart of Messrs. B. Powell, who published the magazine "China Review" in Shanghai, before World War II. Mr Powell Senior died in 1947 of disabilities suffered as a prisoner of the Japanese during the war.

The younger Mr Powell returned the magazine after the war and operated it until about a year ago, when he returned to this country with his wife and two children.—United Press.

Judge Scholes remarked he did not have free date until the middle of January.

Labour Party Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

The verdict is likely to rest with Britain's local Labour parties, who must see the remaining one million of the conference's total vote.

These local Labour parties are predominantly left-wing, and, as shown by nearly 60 resolutions submitted for the conference, are largely hostile to the idea of a reformed West Germany.

Supporters of Mr Clement Attlee, the Labour Party leader, believe that he can do little at this late hour to influence the unions' voting positions. But they are convinced that he has the influence and authority to sway a considerable proportion of the Party's political wing to support of the official policy.

SEATO OPPOSED

The conference will debate a composite resolution opposing the new Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation.

The resolution will be moved by Mr Harold Davies, a Labour Member of Parliament and follower of left-wing leader, Aneurin Bevan, and will be seconded by Miss Jennie Lee, wife of Mr Bevan.

It will be opposed by the official leadership of the Labour Party and Mr. Ben. Varty, a member of the Party's National Executive Committee.

Another Glimpse Of "Hongkong's Newest Industry"



On Saturday the China Mail published an article by Tony Motta about Hongkong's newest and fast-growing industry—shipbreaking. Today the China Mail publishes another picture of the work of shipbreakers in Hongkong harbour. This fine photograph, supplied by John Mannors & Co Ltd, shows the hull of the Italian ship S.S. Eliza, originally built in Seattle, Washington, and used as a troopship in the last war. She was eventually sold to the Shun Fung Ironworks Ltd at Te Kwa Wan. The breaking up has now reached the final stage and her hull and plate work will probably be used in the near future in new buildings and construction work in the Colony in the form of bars and castings.

Shanghai Man To Testify

Washington, Sept. 26. The Senate Internal Security sub-Committee said today it had called John Powell, until recently publisher of a news magazine in Shanghai, for testimony at a public hearing tomorrow on his experiences in Red China. The sub-Committee said Mr Powell would be asked about treatment of American prisoners of war, his experience with Communist officials and his contacts with other Americans in China.

Mr Powell 35, is the son of the late publisher, John B. Powell, who published the magazine "China Review" in Shanghai before World War II. Mr Powell Senior died in 1947 of disabilities suffered as a prisoner of the Japanese during the war.

Montesi Scandal

Mr Winter raised no objection to Crown Counsel's application. His Honour adjourned the hearing until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, October 15. He granted both accused extension of their bail until that time.

Five More To Be Questioned

Rome, Sept. 26.

The investigating Magistrate, Raffaele Sepe, issued five more warrants today demanding the immediate questioning of persons who testified in an earlier investigation of the death of Wilma Montesi.

The five persons called for questioning in Italy's "scandal of the century" run the risk of being gaoled by the magistrate if the previous evidence should prove without foundation.

Well-informed police circles said Signor Sepe issued the warrants after receiving a new report on the witnesses drafted by a special squad of carabinieri or Federal police.

The five, to be questioned personally by Signor Sepe, are Modaleana Caramello, an author; Maria Angiolini, an English language teacher; Florino Pierotti, a miner who had emigrated to Belgium; Francesco Tannella, a radio technician; and Praxedis Venui, a former State employee.

The five gave evidence during the first hearing of the case last March. Mr Caramello, a 40-year-old man, was a witness in the first hearing of the case last March. Mr Caramello, a 40-year-old man, was a witness in the first hearing of the case last March.

Mr Black Visits Three HK Schools And Grants A Holiday

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government Mr R. B. Black visited three schools at Stanley this morning. He visited St Stephen's College, and the Preparatory School, St Theresa's School, and the Stanley Village C. M. S. School.

ST THERESA'S SCHOOL

Accompanied by Mr L. G. Morgan, Acting Director of Education, Mr Black arrived at St Stephen's College at 9.35, and was met by the Rev. W. J. J. Downes, the manager of the school and the Rev. John Liu, a superintendent and principal.

He went through all the classes of the small school and asked several questions of the small children.

As Mr Black was leaving the school, a young girl approached him and asked if the school could have a holiday in honour of his visit. The girl's request was immediately granted.

Continuing on his tour of schools, Mr Black went on to the Stanley Village C.M.S. School, which was built in commemoration of the jubilee of St Stephen's College, last year.

He was met by the headmaster, Mr Wong Ngai-hon, and Mr H. de V. Booter, member of the School Council.

At this school, Mr Black made a tour of the classes, and talked to the teachers and pupils.

TOOK PART

When he came to the upper sixth class, at a science lesson Mr Black sat down at the invitation of the master and took part in the lecture.

Just before he left the building, Mr Black was presented with a photograph of the entire College grounds by the headboy of the College, Lin Chung-pak.

Leaving St Stephen's College, Mr Black proceeded to the St Stephen's Preparatory School, where he was met by the headmaster, Mr Lo Ping-leung. He was accompanied to that school and also the others, by Rev. Myhill, and the members of the College council.

At this school, Mr Black saw several classes, the dormitory and library, which was told was also used as a geography and history class as charts and maps were kept there. He was then taken to see the new playground opposite the school, which was in process of construction.

For approaching within 30 feet of the USS Ajax without the consent of the authorities on board, three boat people, Ho Sang, 23, Chan Lam-yu, 45, and Ho Sang were fined \$10 each for breach of regulations by Mr. C. Clifton, of the Marine Guard, this morning.

Judge's Ruling In King Case

Counsel Given Right Of Audience

Right of audience to oppose the rule nisi being made absolute was granted to Counsel for Mr J. J. O. King by Mr Justice Reynolds in the Supreme Court this morning.

His Lordship on September 17 made, on the application of Mr A. J. Clifford, Counsel for Mr M. W. H. Seymour, Director of Geo. Falconer and Co. (HK) Ltd, a rule nisi returnable last Thursday, to ask the Magistrate, Mr Poon Yan-hoi to show cause why he should not make amend-ments to his case stated concerning a charge of fraudulent conversion against Mr King.

Mr Poon had found Mr King had no case to answer on the charge and an appeal, by way of a case stated, is now pending.

In granting Mr King right of audience, Mr Justice Reynolds this morning ruled that although this was not in his opinion an application on any relevant point, the mandamus, which would therefore introduce the English practice, nevertheless his Lordship should have regard to the English principle that on any order in the nature of a mandamus a person who was vitally interested in his decision should be heard unless Section 110 of the Magistrates Ordinance was clearly to the contrary.

USE OF WORD

His Lordship held that the use of the word "respondent" in Section 110 indicated an intention that the other party should be heard and he was therefore of the opinion that this right was one to address the Court on any relevant point, and not limited to the points raised on behalf of the Magistrate as had been argued by Mr Clifford.

Mr Brook A. Bernaschi and Mr Patrick Yu, both instructed by Mr M. A. da Silva, are appearing for Mr King.

Mr Seymour is represented by Mr Clifford on the instructions of Mr F. D. Hammond of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr J. W. D. Hobley, Crown Counsel, appears for the Magistrate, Mr Poon.

Mr Hobley this morning concluded arguments on the rule nisi after reference to both the Magistrate's case stated and Mr Clifford's application for amendment.

Hearing is proceeding.

Hindu Lecture

The lecture on "Hindu Philosophy" by Head Priest Gnan Nandasingh at the Hindu Temple this evening is to be held at 8.15 p.m. and not 6.15 p.m. as stated in the South China Morning Post today.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Venture's End

LONG ago, at the font, his parents gave him names of grandeur that suggested they expected great things of him. Or perhaps they called the infant after godparents and expected great things of them.

Whichever it was, the parents got very little for their pains and long thought. They called their son Christopher, Stuart Augustus, but might as well have settled for Tom or Dick or Harry, for all the good the fine names ever did him or them.

Christopher Stuart Augustus, whom I will call Chris henceforward, grew from infancy to boyhood and became in time a likeable man but simple.

TO LONDON

THERE was a brush with the police when he was 14, but on the whole he kept out of trouble until the middle 1930's, when he was gaoled in his home town in the Midlands for an assault.

Two or three times after that Chris got off second best in encounters with the law, but on balance his life was law-abiding rather than otherwise in the town, where he lived, worked and comforted his ageing mother.

A few days ago Chris, now 50, decided his home town could offer him no more. He announced to his mother that he was going to London. She bravely but sadly gave his venture her blessing.

LIVING ROUGH

CHRIS arrived there full of hope, a pear-shaped, rosy-faced man in a mackintosh. London proved cheerful in its reception of him, and within days or two Chris was living rough.

He was wandering around New Bond Street in the early hours of one morning when two policemen came upon him. They watched him try the door-handle of a house and arrested him for loitering with intent to steal.

TOO STRONG

LATER that morning, at Marlborough Street, Chris pleaded guilty to the charge, and listened with a wry smile and folded arms, as the story of his arrest was told to Mr Paul Bennett, J.C.

"Is that right, all that they tell me?" the magistrate asked. "Everything in order," Chris replied. "Them car doors were all too strong."

"Have you no family?" "Got an old mother, '73," said Chris.

"Wouldn't you like to go back to her, be a comfort to her?" the magistrate asked.

"I like London," Chris said firmly. "Wish I'd come here as a young man."

BACK AGAIN

"I'll gladly pay your fare back to the Midlands," the magistrate said.

A glint appeared in Chris's eyes. "I could go back today," he said, with the air of one having a favour in his gift to bestow.

"I'm sure your mother will welcome you," said Mr Bennett, and turned to the probation officer. "Let him have the usual lunch, pay his fare home, and give him a little pocket-money for the journey," he instructed. Then added: "Good-bye, better see him on to the train yourself."

The probation officer nodded, and Chris was led away, towards his departure from London, where he was nothing, and towards his home town, where he was still everything to the women who had so proudly named him half a century ago.

Chinese Official Missing

Mr. Tseung Tsun-cho, 45-year-old Executive Secretary of the Aid Bureau Chinese Relief Committee, last disappeared with his wife and two children from his home in Hongkong last week.

His disappearance was reported by the Hongkong Police, who are now searching for him. Mr. Tseung was last seen on September 20, when he was driving his car to work.